

(A)
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THE
HISTORY
OF THE

Last Campagne

IN THE
~~SPANNISH NETHERLANDS,~~
~~1693.~~

Anno Dom. 1693.

WITH

An Exact Draught of the several Attacks of the French
LINE by the DUKE of WIRTEMBERG,
with the Detachment under his Command. Done
upon Copper.

By EDWARD D'AUVERGNE, M. A.
Refector of St. Brelad in the Isle of JERSET, and Chaplain to Their Majesties Regiment of Scots Guards.

*Tunc tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet
Angligena!*

L O N D O N ,

Printed for John Newton, at the Three Pigeons, over-
against the Inner Temple-gate, in Fleet-street, 1693.

SH T
Y M O T R E E

SH T 90

SHOOTING D J H

Imprimatur.

EDWARD COOKE.

Decemb. 11.
1693.

TO
HIS GRACE
The DUKE of
ORMOND.

MY LORD,
The Author of this *History*, who
is my Countryman and my
Friend, having committed the
Printing and Publishing of it to my
Care, is now humbly present it to

A 2 Your

The EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

YOUR GRACE, whose Illustrious Name is more than once mention'd in it, with just and deserved Honour.

We have had such slender Account of the Transactions of the Last Campagne in *Flanders*, that this *History*, promis'd by my Friend when he Printed his *Relation* of 1692, has been impatiently expected. It is now done even to a Niceness, as to all Circumstances of Action, and carries with it such an Air of plain and modest Truth, as suits with the Profession and Character of Him that writes it.

Our Author has been very careful all along to Right those Gallant Men of our own Nation who have distinguish'd themselves in this Summer's Service, and to whom Foreign Prints have not given the full Commendations they deserve. Among those Gallant Men, YOUR GRACE holds an Eminent

The EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

nent Rank, in this *History*. Those Honourable Wounds which You took in the Great Action at *Landen*, where You headed our foremost Squadrions, and with admirable Courage fought among the thickest of the Enemies, are Noble Proofs of the share You had in the Dangers of that Day. What may we not promise our selves from such early and blooming Valour, train'd up under the Conduct, and led on by the Example of the Greatest King and General this day in *Europe* ?

MY LORD, The Way you tread in, is that which leads to certain Glory. 'Tis the same wherein Your Renown'd Grandfather, and Your Brave and Heroick Father, have walk'd before You : And They were in their Time the Honour and Ornament of the English Nation ; the Support of the Crown; the Love and Delight, the Wonder

and

The EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

and Admiration of Mankind. May Your growing Virtue equal one day, and, if possible, surpass Theirs ! May You, in that Great Field of Triumph and Victory to which You are returning, reap a Harvest of the most Verdant Laurels ! But may You gather them dy'd only in the Blood of our Enemies, and without Tincture of one Drop of Your own ! I am,

Most Humble, and most Obedient Servant,

Philip Falle.

Your Grace's

Most Humble, and most Obedient Servant,

Philip Falle.

PHILIP FALLE.

THE
AUTHOR
TO THE
READER.

In Last Year I Publish'd a small Narrative of this Kind, to give an Account of the Campagne for the Year 1692. I did not in the least design such a Work when I was in the Field, and so was not very careful to inform my self of each particular. When I came to London, I undertook that Relation for a private Library, but without any thought of making it publick; and tho' 'tis exact, as to the truth of the Matter contain'd in it, I could have made it more perfect, if I had been more curious and Inquisitive in the Field. This is also the reason that the Style is not so Correct as it might have been; and as Winter was already far spent when I resolv'd to have it Printed, the Book-seller made such haste to have it out, that a great

To the Reader.

a great many Errors have crept into the Print,
especially in Foreign and Proper Names. Such as
it was, I found it had the acceptance of the Pub-
lick, and that the Book was not altogether unwel-
come : If it please God to give me Life, another
Edition shall make it better.

This, with the Promise I then made to the
Reader, has engag'd me to undertake a just Narra-
tive of the Last Campagne ; and the Advantage both
of the English and French Tongues, has made me
curious and inquisitive all along the Campagne, both
among Friends and among Strangers : Therefore I
believe the Reader will find this Account more Per-
fect than the last, as I have made it more my Bu-
siness to get Intelligence, and to inform my self of
several Matters : So that for the most part of what
I say, the Reader may believe that I have it from
good Hands.

When we fought at Landen, I was then with
the Earl of Bath's Regiment in the Duke of Wir-
temberg's Detachment, Incamp'd almost under the
very Walls of Lille ; and therefore I ought to let
the Reader know what Credit he may give to my
Relation of that Engagement, which I did not see :

As

To the Reader.

As for the Manner how the French attack'd us, and the Order of their Battel, I have drawn it out of their Relation printed at Paris, as the Account given of it to the French King : And for the Manner how we sustain'd their Efforts, and the Disposition of our own Army, I have taken it out of the Relation printed at the Hague, which bears the Title of His Majesty's Account of it to the States of Holland : Both which are the most exact that have been publish'd, and agree together in every particular (as the Reader will find) except in two or three Cases which I have remark'd in this Relation; viz. In the Attack of our Post at Neer-Kruiden, the French Account gives out that they had the Advantage there, and ours, that we clearly repuls'd them. At their Second Repulse at Neerwinden, the French Account pretends that we had a considerable Relief from our Body of Foot, and ours says the contrary: The other Difference is in their Summ of our Losses. I shall not stale the Truth of the Matter here, which the Reader will find in this History: For the rest, they agree so exactly together, that the Reader finds them both made up in this one Relation, which I may therefore say without Vanity, is the most Perfect that has yet been published. I have added some Particulars which do

To the Reader.

not alter the Substance of the Thing, I have them from such Persons that I dare assure the Reader of the truth of them.

As for the Duke of Wurtemberg's Expedition into the French Countries, I have been an Eye-witness of most of what I say, and therefore need make no farther Apology. The Reader may believe me if he pleases. I shall only desire him to correct one mistake: I have said, That the little River Espiers went through the Fosse of the Line of Wymberg, and Alfeld's Attacks; but twas not so, it went before, as upon our Attack at the Left; only as Wymberg's Attack 'twas so narrow, that they easily made a way to pass over with their Fagines, and at Alfeld's Attack there was a good Bridge to go over. Since I have made this Relation, I have been presented with a Draught of the Three several Attacks, which is very finely and very exactly done.

I must add concerning the Siege of Charleroy, that most of what I say, is the News and Advice we had in our Camp. The French have not yet publish'd a Journal of it. What I say likewise of the Baron de Renescie the Commandant of Huy's having been suspended by a Council of War from his Employ-

To the Reader.

Employments, 'tis the News that have been published about him; They may be true, or they may be false, for anything I know. I have also omitted the Regiment of Saxe Gotha of Horse, which the Reader will be pleas'd to insert in the List of the Reserve under my Lord of Athlone.

And thus I present to the Reader my History of the Last Campagne, writ I dare say impartially, as to Matters of Fact: As for the rest, the Reflections upon, and Conclusions from these several Matters, are such that the Reader is left to judge whether they are just or no. And this is the only thing in which I can be tax'd of Partiality, which so far I am sure is no Crime. I do only express my Zeal and Affection for the Cause in which I am engag'd; and I should be very sorry to have writ this Account so as to leave the Reader in suspence, whether I am for French Slavery or English Liberty.

I design, if God grants me Life and Health, to give another Relation of the next Campagne. And I heartily pray God that the Allies may be so earnest and zealous in their Work, that it may be the Last; but above all, that we may every one of us, both Allies and Enemies, so endeavour to amend our Lives, and

To the Reader.

and appease the Wrath of God kindled against us,
that he may bear up upon the present Distractions
of Christendom, and restore among us all the blessings
of Peace in due time to afford ease to many
poor Nostrians. I am in much distress at this
time, 1693.

The Reader is desir'd to observe, That I
go in this Relation by the old or Julian Ac-
count us'd in England.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T

There is now in the Press, and will be speedily
Published, An Account of the Isle of JERSEY,
the greatest of those Islands that are now the only
Remainder of the English Dominions in France.
By Philip Falle, M.A. Rector of St. Saviour, and
late Deputy from the States of the said Island to
Their Majesties. 8vo. with a Map of the Island
Lately Publish'd: A Letter to Dr. Rom, upon occasion
of a late Book, Entituled, *Animadversions upon Dr. Sherlock's Book in Vindication of the Trinity.*

A Discourse of Natural and Reveal'd Religion, in sev-
eral Essays. By Mr. Tim. Newell, 8vo. to which I
Next Term will be Published, The Anatomy of the
Earth, Dedicated to all Gentlemen Miners. By Thos. Robin-
son, Rector of Oxby in Cheshire. 8vo.

All Printed for John Newton at the Three Pigeons
over-against the Inner-Temple-Gate in Fleet-street, and
will be bound in marbling of vellum, and have gold

T H E

THE
HISTORY
 OF THE
 Last CAMPAIGNE
 IN THE
Spanish Netherlands,
 At Ambo-Dom, 1693.

MY Relation of the other Campaigne, for the Year 1692, finished with the Fortification of *Frasnes* and *Dixmude* (both which Places we possess'd ourselves of, by a Detachment from the Army at *Graafsewe*, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Talma*), which afterwards join'd the Duke of *Lange*, with Fifteen Battalions of the Transport Troops under his Command, that had Landed at *Ostende* (and with the Marquis de *Boufflers*'s and the Count de *Montal*'s joint battaillons) Attempted upon *Saint-Servais*, which they abandon'd After they had Bombard'd the lower Town, situated on the other side of the *Sambre*,

Sambre, for two days together; after which, both Armies separated, and went into Winter-Quarters. But before we enter upon an Account of the Operations of the *Last Campagne*, 'twill not, I believe, be amiss to say something of what happen'd in *Flanders*, during the last Winter-Quarters, which may serve for a Connexion between the History of the *Last* and *This Campagne*.

The French, who seldom miss an opportunity of doing something when it offers it self, endeavour'd the last Winter to make some Profit of those Advantages which the taking of *Namur* had given them, in the Prince and Bishop of *Liege's* Territories; for which end, they gather'd together a Body of Men to Besiege *Huy*, situated on the *Maes*, between *Namur* and *Liege*, and actually Invested the Place the 1st of December last, and they went on so far in this Design as to make themselves Masters of that part of the Town which lies on this side of the River; but the Forces of the Allies, Quarter'd upon and about the *Maes*, made such diligence to gather themselves together, to make a Head against the Enemy, that they were oblig'd to raise the Siege, and to quit their Undertaking. The French Sycophants, who wou'd not have their Invincible Monarch miscarry in any thing that he undertakes, to palliate this ill Success, made it afterwards pass only for a Feint to amuse the Allies, and to make their Designs upon *Furnes* more successful. But if a Man will consider of what Importance *Huy* was to the French, who are so desirous to perswade or to force the Bishop of *Liege* to a Neutrality, that they may have the Passage free to Attack the States General in their own Dominions, and to make themselves Masters

Masters of *Maastricht*, their most considerable Garrison: I say, if we consider this, we must rather think that the Feint (if any where) was at *Furnes*, particularly since the Taking of this Place was not follow'd with the Siege of *Newport*. However, whether it was a Feint or no, Count *Horne* took it for Earnest.

This Place was Invested by the Marquis *de Boufflers*, December 12, who Encamp'd in the *Downs* between it, *Newport*, and the Sea-side. The Weather was then so extraordinary bad, that 'tis the common belief there was no necessity of Surrendring the Place at that Time; for tho' the Body of the Place was not the best Fortified, having but two weak and small Bastions, towards the *Downs* or *Sand-Hills*, that their Angle flank'd was too sharp, and the Flanks but small, and an over-long Courtin between them; yet this defect was at that time supplied by a very good *Fosse*, well supplied with Water. The Ravelins and Half-Moons which cover'd the body of the Place, were much better than the Bastions, and more Capacious, the Counterscarp and Cover'd-way good and well Pallisado'd. The Weather was so extraordinary bad at this time, that our Forces which went out of the Garisons of *Ghent*, *Bruges*, and *Ostend*, for its Relief, could hardly March, the Ways were so deep and bad, that several Soldiers went almost to the middle in Dirt, and several Horses remain'd stuck in it; and 'tis very probable, that a League or two difference cou'd not make such a change in the constitution of the Weather, as to make it more favourable for the Enemy than it was for us. However, the Marquis *de Boufflers*, notwithstanding the badness of the Weather,

ther, made a first to open the Trenches on New-Year's-Day, New-Siles. The third, in the Evening, he fix'd some Cannon against the Place; and the next Morning, Count Horne Capitulated; and the Garrison march'd out with Bag and Luggage to Dornbach, consisting of five Battalions. As I remember, they were Count Horne's own Battalions, Meyers, Schleisinger, Wey, and Meissner. Dornbach which was now hardly tenable by the Neighbourhood of the French on both sides of the Knoche, and at Fuchsau was abandon'd by the Dutch Commandant, in the absence of Count Horne, who had both Governments. The Garrison of this Place consisted of Six Battalions, of which Colonel Leidler was one; which Regiment afterwards became to the Garrison of Ostrava, quicke out and b'fust signA right and

The French continu'd very quiet in their Quarters, the remaining part of the Month; and tho' few expected they would be very busibg the beginning of the Spring, yet it pass'd without any undertaking, till both Armies took the Field. We did at least expect that the French would for the Siege of Charleroy, very early, and before the beginning of the Campaigne, to pull their Thors out of their Foot, which Place did neit' incommod them while their Armies were in the Field, by other frequent Attacks it made upon their Convoys, and very often successfull: So that for this particular Consideration, we may conclude this Siege wou'd have been more for their Advantage if it had been the Prelude of a Campaigne. Doubtless the reason why it was not attack'd in the Spring must be because of the great Rains we had then, which hinder'd their Troops from so early taking the Fields; but why they did

let

let it alone at the beginning of this Campagne, and why they did let it remain in our Hands to plague their Convoys, when the French King came to Head his two numerous Armies, no other reason can be given, but that the French King had greater Designs in undertaking this Journey, than the reduction of the weak Garrison of Hay, or the taking of Cherkyn.

As the French King's Designs upon this Country were very great for this Campagne, and far greater than the Success he has had in it : So our indefatigable Monarch has been no less Active and Vigilant to thwart and oppose them. To this end His Majesty came over from England the latter end of March to the Hague, to confer before the beginning of the Campagne with the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, and to settle with them the most effectual Methods for opposing the French Power, than the Forces the Allies had then on foot could afford; whose Number is far from being so great as we cou'd wish it, for the Benefit of the Common Cause. Afterwards his Majesty went to La Louvois to take the usual Divertissement of the Season; but still ready to take the Field upon the first opportunity of the Weather, or as soon as the French began to make their Motions in order to take the Field, the 10th instant.

The French made very great Preparations this Campagne to attack the Remnant of Flanders with all Vigour, and greater than they had made hitherto during this War. His most Christian Majesty prepared two Powerful Armies to invade this Country, which, besides himself in Person, and the Dauphin, were to be commanded by four Marshals

chals of France, (viz.) *Luxembourg*, *Boufflers*, *Joyeuse*, and *Villeroy*: The first of these two Armies had its Rendezvous at *Giury*, between *Mons* and *Binch*, under the Command of the Mareschal *Duc de Luxembourg*, with the Mareschals of *Joyeuse* and *Villeroy*: The second, commanded by the Mareschal *de Boufflers*, had its first Campment between *Antoing* and *Mount Trinité*, within a Mile of *Tournay*. At the same time the Confederate Army began to rendezvous in several Bodies; the most considerable at *Degham*, between *Brussels* and *Louvain*, and within half a Mile of *Vilvorde*; which place, with the Canal of *Brussels*, remain'd in our Rear. On the 12th of May the King, who had left *Loo* to come to *Breda*, arriv'd at the Camp, where his Majesty was met by the Elector of *Bavaria*, who conducted him to *Brussels*, where they held a Conference with Prince *Vaudemont*, and Chief Officers, about the present State of Affairs; and some days after Prince *Vaudemont*, who is very much troubled with the Gout, left his Command in *Flanders*, by the King of Spain's leave, to go to the Bathes in *Italy*, where the Physicians gave him hopes of a better Health: And his Majesty took his Quarters near *Degham*, in a Castle belonging to the Prince of *Tassis*, Master-General of the Post-Office at *Brussels*. At the same time that part of our Army rendezvous'd at *Degham*, another Body gather'd together near *Ghendt*, under the Command of the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, and Lieutenant-General *Talmash*, consulting chiefly of the Garisons of *Ghendt*, *Bruges*, and *Ostend*, where they were very well posted to observe the Mareschal *de Boufflers*, in case he would have attempted any thing in *Flanders*.

My

My Lord of *Athlone* commanded likewise a Body of Horse between *Tongres* and *Maestricht*, drawn out of our Garisons upon the *Meuse*. As for the Infantry, they remain'd in Quarters for the Conservation of our Towns upon that River ; and such a Body was left in *Liege*, for the Guard of that place, that the *French* (tho' they were so big with their Expectations upon this City) yet they have not thought it convenient to insult it. Lieutenant-General *Tettan* was left to Command in *Maestricht*, with a considerable Garrison ; such was the Care that was taken for the Safety of our Towns upon the *Meuse*. Most of our *English* Infantry encamp'd near *Ghent*, except what quarter'd at *Mecklen*, and the two Battalions of the Royal Regiment, *Sellwyn's* and *Stanley's*, which joyn'd the Army at *Degbam*.

The *French*, who had rendezvous'd in two several Bodies, began to move ; and *Boufflers* who commanded the Second, march'd the 20th. from the Neighbourhood of *Tournay* to *Lenze*, the 22^d. to *Cambron*, the 23^d. to *Obonre*. The *French* King, May. who had left *Versailles* the 5th. to come in Person to Command his Armies in *Flanders*, arriv'd at *Quesnoy* the 15th. where he was stopp'd some few days by reason of an Indisposition, for which he was twice let Blood ; but upon his recovery he joyn'd the Mareschal de *Boufflers* the same day at *Obonre*, and the same day saw the Army march before him. The next, he review'd those Troops which the Mareschal had there under his Command. Upon this Motion of the Mareschal de *Boufflers* from the *Scheld* towards *Mons*, to joyn the Army commanded by the Mareschal de *Luxembourg*,

May.

bourg, the Army near Ghent, under the Command of the Duke of Wurtemberg, and Lieutenant-General Talmash, had Orders to march, to come and joyn our main Body, which continu'd encamp'd at Degham; and accordingly they came the 20th. to Dendermond, and after they had march'd the 22d. to Stanhoff, and the 23d. to Hamme, on the 25th. they pass'd the Canal of Brussells at Vilvorde, and encamp'd in a separate Body between it and our main Army.

The same day the French King had made a review of his Army under the Command of Bonfiers, Luxembourg decamp'd with his Army from Gitory, and continu'd his march towards Nivelles, and encamp'd at Fiday the day following; and the French King, who now headed Bonfiers's Army, came the 26th. and encamp'd at Herlaymont-Capelle, upon the River of Picton, between Mons and Charleroy, and within two or three Leagues of the latter. Twas now expected that the French King would not suffer this Garrison to molest any more the Convoys that came to his Army, and that he would set down before it; but he had greater Designs in his Head than the reduction of this small Place, and so march'd on to Gemblours, where both his Armies joyn'd, and made a formidable Body of 119700 Men, both Horse and Foot; computing, as 'tis always done the first opening of a Campagne, every Battalion to consist of 600 effective Men one with another, and every Squadron of 150 Maitres one with another. Bonfiers had in his Army 52 Battalions, 117 Squadrons. Luxembourg 78 Battalions, 161 Squadrons. Total of Battalions 130, which makes 78000 Foot. Total of Squadrons

Squadrons 278, which makes 41700 Horse. Total *May.*
 of Horse and Foot 119700 Men; which made more
 than double the Number of our Army: So that if
 it had not been for the special Care of His Majesty,
 and the Elector of *Bavaria*, the disproportion be-
 tween our Forces and the Enemies was so great,
 that the *French King* cou'd think of nothing less
 than the forcing the Bishop of *Liege* to a Neutrali-
 ty, the making himself Master of *Brabant*, and the
 overthrow of the Allies. There have been a great
 many Lists of this numerous Army printed both in
England and *Holland*, according to the Original pub-
 lished at *Paris*, nevertheless because a particular
 List may very much contribute to the understanding
 of the following Account, especially that of the
 Battel at *Landen*, 'twill not be amiss to insert it
 here, where it has its most proper place.

Note, That those Regiments that are mark'd with
 an Asterism * are those which were detach'd after-
 wards towards the *Rhine*, with the Mareschal de
Boufflers, under the Command of the *Danphin*.

S E I N T

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The Mareschal de Luxembourg's Army.

Right Wing of Horse.

Mareschal de Villeroy.

First Line.	Second Line.	General Officers under him.	General Officers under him.
Lieutenant General	Lieutenant General	Fenquieres Rohan.	Vatteville.
Mareschal de Camp, (i.e.)	Mareschal de Camp	Major General	Duc de Monmorency.
Duc de Roquelaure.			

Brigades.	Regim.	Squad.	Brig.	Regim.	Squad.
Grammont	Colonel General	4 Massor	5 Massor		4
Dragoons	{ De Grammons	4 Dragoons	{ Lomaria		4
Roussy	— Gensd'armes *	8		Lavaliere	4
Dalon	{ Du Roy	4	Rotembourg	{ Rotembourg	3
Cavalry	Bourgogne	4	Cavalry	{ Fienne	4
	Bourbon	4		Levi	4
	Villeroy	4	Presle	{ Nassau	4
	Chalons	4	Cavalry	{ Presle	4
St. Simon	Gournay	2			—
Cavalry	{ St. Simon	2			
	Orleans	4			
	Cravattes du Roy	4			
				Total 31	
			Total 48		
				Body	

Body of F O O T.

Marechal de LUXEMBOURG.

First Line.

Second Line.

Lieutenant Generals,

The Prince of *Conti*The Duke of *Berwick*.

Mareschal de Camp

The Count de *Mally*.

Brig. Regim. Batt.

Navarre	{ Navarre	3
	{ Humieres	2
Lyonnois	{ Lyonnois	2
	{ Maulevrier	2
Bourbonnois	{ Bourbonnois	2
	{ Provence	2
Crussof	{ Crussof	1
Crussof	{ Greder Allemand	2
	{ Lauzonois	1
Guiche	{ Guiche	2
	{ Royal Ital.	1
	{ Benvoisois	1
Thiange	{ La Couronne*	2
	{ Thiange	2
Roussillon	{ Roussillon	2
	{ Vermandois	2
	{ Haynaut	1
Orleans	{ Orleans	2
	{ La Saure	1
	{ Foix	1
Piemont	{ Chartres	1
	{ Piemont	3

Total 38

C 2

Lieutenant General,

Rubantel.

Mareschals de Camp.

Count de Solre.

Sarsfield Lord Lucan.

Brig. Regim. Batt.

Anjou	{ Anjou	2
	{ Royal Danes	2
Nice	{ Nice	1
	{ Pugey	1
Nice	{ Perigueux	1
	{ Moulin	1
Artois	{ Artois	1
	{ Solre	1
Artois	{ Berry	1
	{ Blaisois	1
	{ Montenay	1
Harbauville	{ La Marche	1
	{ Charoloys*	1
Harbauville	{ Harbauville	1
	{ K. Jam. Guar.	2
Reynauld	{ Reynauld	4
	{ Scheilberg	2
Salis	{ Greder	4
	{ Salis	4
Suisse	{ Limoge	1
	{ Launois	1
La Châtre	{ La Marche	1
	{ La Châtre	2

Total 37

Left

Left Wing of HORSE.

Mareschal de Joyeuse.

First Line.

Lieutenant Generals,
 The Duke of Bourbon
 Marquis de la Vallette.
 Mareschals de Camp,
 Conte de Marfin
 The Duke d' Elbeouf.

Lieutenant General,
 Ximenes.
 Mareschal de Camp,
 Pracontal.

Brigades.	Regim.	Squad.	Brig.	Regim.	Squad.
Montfort	Curassiers Roussillon Chartres Furstenberg	4 4 2 2	Rassant Pracontal Manderscheid La Bessiere	4 4 4 4	
Philippeaux	Carabiniers Celainvillier Pralin Dauph. Strang. Mestre de Camp- General	8 2 2 4 4	Chatillon Montreuil Dignon Count Tesse Montreuil	4 4 4 4 4	
Precontal	Bretoncelle Drag. Fimarton	4 4			Total 32
			Reserve	Dragoons.	Squadr.
				Bellegarde Asfeld St. Fremond St. Hermine	4 4 4 4
		Total 40			Total 16

* Royal Artillery 3
 One Battallion with the
 Dauphin. A

A List of the Mareschal de Bouflers
A R M Y.

Right Wing of H O R S E.

First Line.			Second Line.		
Lieutenant General,			Lieutenant General,		
Duc de Maine.			Tallard.		
Mareschals de Camp,			Mareschal de Camp,		
<i>Lanion,</i>			<i>Vauderville.</i>		
<i>Lignery.</i>					
Brig.	Regim.	Squad.	Brig.	Regim.	Squad.
Cailus	{ Regim. Royal	4	Anjou	2	
Drag.	{ Cailus	4	Blanchefort	{ Bouflers *	4
	{ Chantreau	4		{ Bezons	4
Reneville	{ Granadiers	1	Clermont	4	
	{ Life-Guards*	12	Courtebonne	{ Glisy	4
	{ Gendarmes	2		{ Coursebonne *	4
	{ Chevaux legers	2			
Blainville	Carabiniers *	5			
				Total	22
			Total	34	

Note, That there were Three Squadrons of the Life-Guards, and Two of the Carabiniers only detach'd with the Dauphin.

Body

Body of F O O T.

The Mareschal de Bouffier's.

First Line.

Second Line.

Lieutenant General,
Count de Montchevreuil.
Mareschal de Camp
Marquis de Crequis.

Lieutenant General,
Monsieur de Gasse.
Mareschal de Camp
Baron de Bressy.

Brig. Regim. Batt.

Champagne { Champagne * 3
Bouffier's * 2

Cadricus { Dauphin * 3
Toulouse 2

Guards { French Guards 6
Suisse Guards 4

Chavaux { La Reine * 3
Perigord * 1

De Roy Ton { Le Roy 4
Turville

Brig. Regim. Battal.

Caroys { Poitou 2
Caroys 1

Dantin { Languedoc * 2
Montrouy 1
Fontenay * 1

Zurbeck { Stoupe 4
Suisse { Zarbeck 4

Surlande { Surhaube 2
Lignery * 1
Studere 1

Therdy { Du Pas 1
Du Maine * 2

Total 28

Total 23

Left

Body

Left Wing of H O R S E.

First Line.

Lieutenant-General,
Maureveres.

Marechal de Camp,
La Motte.

Second Line.

**Lieutenant-General,
Burg.**

Marechal de Camp
Nassau.

Note, That of the Reserve of the Grand Musketeers, three Squadrons were detach'd with the Dauphin.

I have

May.

I have in this List given the Names to many of the Brigades, ~~not as they are~~ in the printed List of the Army, but as we find them in the Relation of the Battel of *Landen* printed at *Paris*, to make it more Intelligible ; and tho' the *Dauphin's* Detachment did (no doubt) very much alter the Disposition of the several Brigades in the *French King's* Army, from what twas at first when this List was published, yet you shall find most of the Brigades by Name that the Author of that Relation makes mention of, in this List. This was the numerous Army which the *French King* came to Head in Person in *Flanders*, strong enough to have better answer'd the Designs of his Voyage, considering how inferiour we were to them in Number, if it had not been for the Care His Majesty and the Elector took to thwart his ambitious Designs, by their prudent ordering of Business upon the *Maes*, and in our little Army a handful of Men, I may say, in comparison of our Enemies Forces ; which the Reader may compare by the List of our own Army when at *Park-Camp*, which we shall hereafter insert.

The King made such Diligence to posses himself of *Park-Camp*, by which he cover'd equally *Brussels*, *Louvain*, and *Malines*, that He entirely broke the *French King's* Designs upon *Brabant*, unless the Enemy had ventur'd to force us in our strong Camp at *Park*, which indeed would have been a deciding of the Business; and worth the undertaking of so great a Monarch as the *French King's*, considering the prodigious Army he had, and that success in such an Attempt promis'd him no less than all the great and rich Towns in *Brabant*, as *Brussels*, *Louvain*,
Antwerp,

Antwerp and Malines; and consequently the ~~5th~~ *May*.
 remainder of the Spanish Netherlands; which wou'd
 have been a more effectual way of bringing the Al-
 lies to a Peace, than sending a Detachment in Ger-
 many under the *Duke*. But the French King did
 not think it fit to hazard either his Person or his
 Army at that time. Twas on the ~~9th~~ *May* that
 His Majesty decamp'd from *Degham* to possess him-
 self of this strong Post, which bauk'd the designs of
 our numerous Enemies; and whereas His Majesty
 generally made two Marches from *Degham* to *Parch*,
 the first to *Bethlehem*, yet upon this pressing occa-
 sion the Army march'd it in one day, which prov'd
 so hot Weather, that several Soldiers fell down dead
 under their Arms. Our Right at this Camp was at
Hevne, a House belonging to the Duke of *Arscot*,
 whete the Elector took his Quarter, cover'd by the
 River *Dyle*, *Louvain*, and the little Brook that runs
 from the *Bois de Merdal* to *Parch Abbey*, and so to
Louvain, remain'd in our Rear. Our Left was co-
 ver'd by the strong Defilés of the *Bois de Merdal*,
 which from thence cover'd the Front of our Army
 to the River *Dyle*, making with our Left Wing an
 acute Angle. There remained between the *Bois de*
Merdal, and the River *Dyle*, a little space of open
 ground which cou'd give Passage to the Enemy in
 our Camp; but this being command'd by the
 heights of *Birbeck*, His Majesty caus'd afterwards
 several Battalions to Incamp there, as we shall here-
 after tell you, which were sustaine'd by a perpen-
 dicular line of Horse and Dragoons between this
 place and the Center of our Left Wing. The
 Body, under the Duke of *Wartemberg* and Lieute-
 nant General *Falmash*, join'd us in the March, and

Incamp'd in the Line. We were likewise joyn'd with the Body of Horse under my Lord of Ablone, who had advanc'd as far as Tillemont, in order to joyn us upon this March. He encamp'd a part in the Rear of our Left Wing of Horse, to make the Body of Reserve; so that our Army consisted then of the Forces following.

A List of the Confederates ARMY at Parck-Camp.

[Note, That Count d' Egmont, General of the Spanish Horse, has not serv'd at all this Campagne, by reason of Sickness, of which he dy'd at Brussells, last September, for which reason he is omitted in the List of the General Officers.]

Right Wing of HORSE,

Elector of BAVARIA.

General Officers under him were:

The Marquis de Bedmar, Mestre de Camp, or Colonel General of the Spanish Horse. Lieutenant Generals, The Electoral Prince of Hanover, Du Puy, Count d' Arco, Lieutenant General of the Bavarian Cuirassiers; Baron d' Offener, Lieutenant General of the Hanover Horse. Du Mont, Lieutenant

tant General of the Hanover Foot. Major Generals; Prince Charles of Brandenbourg, Counts de Broncy, de Thieu, de Soye, Bouche, Oorb.

First Line.

Regim.	Squad.
Spanis. { Valençar	2
Drag. { Fourna	2
Guards of Bavaria	2
Guards of Egmont	1
Guards of Vaudemont	1
Guards du Puy	1
Brancaccio	1
Chimay	1
Hartman	1
Bavar. { Arco	2
Cuir. { Weickel	2
Hanou. { Bulau.	3
Drag.	
Hanou. { Offner	3
Horse.	
Hanou. { Du Mont	1
Foot. { St. Paul	1
Guards.	1
Montigny	2
Hanou. { Prince Elector	
Horse. { de Hanouer	1
Gua. d' Hanouer	1

Total Horse 26

Foot 3 Bat.

Second Line.

Regim.	Squad.
Prince of Steenbuys Dra.	2
Vaudemont	1
Du Puy	1
Moncade	1
Bettencourt	1
Don Augustino	1
Ximene	1
Spinoza	1
Prince Char. of Lorrain	1
Pignatelli	1
Bavar. { Arco	2
Cuir. { Weickel	2
Hanou. { Breitenbachk	2
Horse. { Tarkenbeel	2
Hanou. { Cordon	1
Foot. { Koning'smark	1
Breemer	1
Hanou. { Oorb	2
Horse. { Voght	2

Total Horse 23

Foot 3 Bat.

Body of FOOT
Prince George of Hanover Foot. Major Generals
General of the King's own Forces, Brigadiers
and Officers under His Majesty.

His Majesty of GREAT-BRITAIN.

General Officers under Him.

Prince *Cassimir of Nassau*, Velt Marechal, General of Foot; Count Solmes, General of Foot. Lieutenant Generals, Duke of Wirsemburg, Talmaß, Prince of Birkenfeldt. Major Generals, Count *Nassau*, Sir Henry Bellasis, Wymbergh, Noyelles, Edem-bergh. Brigadiers of the King's own Forces, Churche, Ramsey, Earl, Count d' Alfeldt of the Dames.

Note, That where the Line is stop'd by a stroke thus — so far reaches the Body of Foot in the King's Pay.

First Line.	Second Line;
Battal.	Battal.
English Guards 1 Reg.	English Guards 1 Regt.
English Guards 1 Reg.	Dutch Guards.
Dutch Guards.	Scotch Guards.
Scots Guards.	Royal Regiment.
Royal Regiment.	Selwyn
Pr. George, or Churchill	The Queen's Own Westmorland
Fuziliers, or Fitzpatrick	Bath
Collingwood	Tidecombe
Stanley	Graham
Earle	London
Scotch Fuzil. or Offerrel	Leven
Mackay	Argyle
Monroe	Queen of Denmark
	First

First Line.

	Second Battal.
Danish Guards	I
Prince Frederick	I
Prince George	I
Butland	V
Nassau	A
Oork lately Greben	Q
Suerin	U
Rhingrave	W
Noyelles	X
Wymerberg	Z
Tersay	Y
Nassau Friesland	2
Total 26	2
Left Wing of HORSE.	2
Prince of Nassau	S
Mareschal, General of Horse.	K

Second Line.

	Second Battal.
Prince Christian	I
Denmark	I
Finland	I
Packmoer	I
Buwer	Q
Suerin	U
Enhalt	Z
Lyrica	2
E' Ecluse	W
Bernstarf	Y
Fagel	X
La Motte	V
Nassau Groningue	Q
Gallia	U
Total 28	2
Lige-Ga. Huyghenvalde	I
Lige-Ga. Ghelepele	I
Hes	W
Duc	Y
Sakeruck, Kettir	X

Lieutenant Generals, Earl of Portland, Auverquerque, Opdam, Scraevenmore. Major Generals, Lord Galloway, Duke of Ormond, Earl of Scarborough, my Lord Colchester, La Forrest, Zuylestein. Brigadiers of the King's Forces, Bancourt, Letang, Lumley.

	Second Line.	First Line.
	Squad.	Squad.
Lipzel	1	1
Warfuse	2	2
Saxe-Gotha	2	2
Darmstadt	2	2
Ryswick	2	2
<hr/>		
Athlone	2	2
Queens, or Lumley	3	3
Langston	2	2
Wyndham	2	2
Leinster	2	2
Galloway	3	3
Berkley	2	2
Life-Gu. Auverquerque	1	1
Life-Gu. Colchester	1	1
Life-Gu. Scarborough	1	1
Hesse	3	3
Marowitz	3	3
Fitzharding	3	3
Eppinger	3	3
<hr/>		
Total	41	41
	Danes	Danes
	Total	31

A List

A List of the Body of Horse under the Command
of the Earl of Athlone, which made the Re-
serve at Parck-Camp.

Earl of Athlone, General of Horse.

Count Nassau Weilbourg, Major General.

First Line.	Squad.	Second Line.	Squad.
Dorfing	2	Hesse	2
Nassau Weilbourg.	3	Dewits	2
Ostfriese	1	Fledorf	2
Wesel or Charvet	2	Hubert	2
Erpach	2	Slain	2
Prince Philip of Bran- denbourg	2	Saxe Heylberg	2
Tilly	2	Heyden	2
	Total 14	Nassau Sarbrick	2
			Total 16

We had likewise six Brandenburgh Battalions in the King of Spain's Service, which Encamp'd apart about a League from Louvain, in the way to Vilvoorde, under the Command of Major General Baron de Heyde. So that the whole Body of our Army sum'd up together, consisted of 151 Squadrons, which at 150 Maîtres per Squadron, make 22650 Horse; and 64 Battalions, viz. 52 in the main Body, 6 Hanouers in the Right Wing, 6 of Brandenbourg under the Command of Major General Baron de Heyden, which at 600 Men effective per Battalion, makes 38200. All which makes the sum Total of our Army at that time

May time to be 6000 effective Men; whereby it appears, that the French at the beginning of this Campaign, did number us by 5800 Men; so that the difference between the Enemy and us, made as good an Army as our own. This I hope will convince the World, that tho' the French have had no small Success this Campaign in Flanders, yet it must be the effect of a great deal of Conduct on our side that they have not had more.

After that His Majesty had posted himself in the important Camp at Pax, which frustrated all the French King's designs upon Brabant; and that we had an Army, rather than a Garrison, in Liege; that Maastricht was likewise very well provided (which Place we may reckon pretty safe, till the French can make themselves Masters of the Mae, between Maastricht and Namur) the French King chose rather to make a fruitless, tho' expensive Voyage, than meddle with so inconsiderable a Siege as that of Huy or Charleroy, which was the only undertaking that he could now propose to himself: And besides, the Mareschal de L'Orge having made himself Master of Hendelberg, the French King thought he cou'd make considerable Conquests in Germany, if the Mareschal de L'Orge was supplied with a speedy Detachment; for which reason, he detached the Dauphin, and the Mareschal de Boufflers, with 27 Battalions and 46 Squadrons, whereto a List has been thus publish'd.

((255))

The D A U P H I N E part of France

The Marshal de Boufflers

Lieutenant-Generals, Duc de Maine, Talleyrand, Gasse.

Major-Generals, Lanson, La Motte, Vandervisse, Mailly.

Infantry Batt. Regim. Batt.

Champagne 3 Boufflers

Dauphin 3 Perigord

The Queens 3 La Couronne

Du Maine 2 Charolais

Poitou 2 Cavaois

Languedoc 2 Dignery

La Chartres 2 Fontenay

Fusiliers

Battalions 27

H O R S E under the Dauphin.

Regim. Squad. Regim. Squad.

Ajou 2 Melac 4

La Maine 2 Rozel 4

Courcelle 2 Carabiniers 3

Boufflers 4 Life-Guards 3

Balincourt 4 Grand Mousquettiers 3

Courtebonne 4 Genf'd arms 3

Langallerie 4

Squadrons 46

E

After

June. After the French King had made this detachment for the *Rhine*, he thought fit to return to *Versailles* without attempting any thing in this Country, where his Majesty arriv'd the 16th. of *June*; so inconsiderable a Siege as that of *Huy*, was not worth his presence. Every body was very much surprized at this return, but more particularly the Zealots of his own Nation, who think that Victory and Conquest are entail'd upon every Journey he undertakes: They have been very much puzl'd to reconcile this with their Invincible Monarch's Glory: Some have fancied (to make it out) that the French King's Journey in *Flanders* was but a Feint for the Allies to bring their best Forces here, to make his design'd Conquests more sure in *Germany*; and when the *Dauphin* was detach'd, they fancied this Project so sure, that they talk'd before-hand of nothing but of his Conquests and Victories upon the *Rhine*; and a Man wou'd almost believe by their Writings, that they expected the *Dauphin* wou'd have had his Winter Quarters at *Vienna*, and shared the broken Empire with the *Grand Signior*. And as Triumph must attend the French King wherever he goes, so because he cou'd meet with no other in this Journey, they made this Project pass for a Triumph of Wisdom, and the Master-piece of Policy; but it has pleas'd God that in this design they have reckon'd without their Host, and so have been oblig'd to reckon twice. The Allies upon the *Rhine*, under the Command of the brave Prince of *Baden*, have been so Watchful and Unanimous, that the *Dauphin* has made as fruitless a Journey upon the *Rhine*, as the King his Father had done in *Flanders*, and is return'd to *Versailles* without attempting any thing upon the Empire.

After
1717.

After the French King had left his Army, and June.
 that the *Dauphin* had march'd with his detachment
 towards the *Rhine*, *Luxembourg* advanc'd with the
 Army as far as *Melders* in sight of our own, his
 Right near *Tittmon*, and his Left at *Floerval* upon
 the River *Dyle*, which *Abbeys the French* (who spare
 nothing cho' in their opinion Sacred) spoil'd and
 plunder'd. The French King's Quarters were mark'd
 at *Melders*, and *Luxembourg* took his at *Ctiss*. The
Bois de Merle remain'd between us, and equally
 cover'd our left Wing of Horse and the Body of our
 Army. The French possess'd themselves of the Cloi-
 ster of *Vadive*, a Cloister of *Benedictin Nuns*, situated
 almost in the middle of the Wood, where they kept
 a continual Guard. The Ground between the skirts
 of this Wood and the River *Dyle* being something
 open, his Majesty order'd a detachment of six *English*
 and *Scots* Regiments, (viz.) two of the Royal Regi-
 ment, *Barbe*, *Collinwood*, *Scots Fuziliers* and *Levens*,
 to incamp upon the Heights, and amongst the De-
 files of *Brebeck*, which commanded this Passage to
 our Camp; besides two *Danish* Battalions which In-
 camp'd in that Line of Horse and Dragoons that ran
 perpendicular from this Post to the center of our left
 Wing of Horse, where they were ready to second us
 if attack'd.

On the 7th. in the Evening, the French entertain'd
 us with a *Feu de joie*, that is, a triple discharge of
 their Artillery and small Shot, which was drawn out
 of their Lines for that purpose, to express their Joy
 for the taking of *Roses* by the *Marechal de Noailles* in
 Catalonia. We found that their fire went a prodigious
 length, which we cou'd very easily see in the dusk
 of the Evening, by which means we perceived the

June great length of Ground upon which the French Army was there encamp'd. The thick and close Wood of *Maredsous*, which remain'd between us and the Enemy, gave opportunity to a prodigious multitude of Deserters on both sides to leave their Army. Of the French there were not less than 1200 Swissers reckon'd to go through Brussels for Holland, where they have been entertain'd in the Swiss Regiments which the States have rais'd, besides their own Native Troops, which deserted as well as Foreigners. On our side 'twas never known that the King's Subjects deserted so much as they did in this Camp; but most of them were Irish, Roman Catholics, who were debauch'd from the Service by the Inj[ust]h Priest at *Louvain*, who, when our Army is near this place, are very busy to alienate the Soldiers affections from his Majesties Service. There were daily Executions in both Armies to deter Soldiers from it, and to hinder them from running away by Cabals. His Majesty publish'd a Proclamation, to promise a reward of 100 Guilders, or Ten pounds Sterling, to any Soldier that wou'd discover such as had a mind to Desert; besides their Discharge, if they ask'd for it; which afterwards hinder'd them from deserting in Companies. The Marechal de *Luxembourg* put forth an Edict for the same purpose, promising a reward of 20 Crowns; besides their Discharge, to such Soldiers as wou'd discover their Comrades that had a mind to desert.

On the 24th of this Month, at night, there was a very great Storm, of Thunder and Rain, which caus'd a great deal of mischier in both Armies: All those Battalions which encamp'd in lower Grounds were overflow'd with the Torrents of Water, their Tents

Tents and Baggage swimm'd; but the greatest misfortune chief was at the King's Quarter, among the Sisters and Toy-Shops, which being under Banks of Sandy Ground that made the hollow Way, the Banks broke in upon them, and buried a great many of them; and all the Ground about the Abby of Park remained under Water, where, besides those that were kill'd by the fall of the Banks, many were drown'd in it.

Whilst we were in this Camp, we sent weekly Detachments to Arschot, Diest, and Leuwe, to hinder the French from Foraging on the other side of the River Rupel; particularly that at Leuwe, which was still commanded by a Field-Officer, being pretty near the Right of the French Army, very much incommoded their Foragers, and daily took either Men or Horses.

On the 20th we made a considerable Detachment from the Garrison of Charleroy, where we had sent some Horse and Dragoons for such Expeditions: This Detachment consisted of 300 Horse under the Command of Colonel de Bay, 400 Dragoons under the Prince of Steenhuyse, with 50 Granadiers sustain'd by 500 Foot of that Garrison commanded by Colonel Heyden, which forc'd afterwards the Line between Mons and Mauberge, took first the Redoubt Viencreng defended by several Snipers, of whom they put 50 to the Sword; and afterwards they forc'd six other Redoubts, where they made 200 Prisoners, amongst which were three Captains, three Lieutenants, and three Ensigns: After they had forc'd this Line they enter'd the Enemies Country, and rais'd Contribution as far as Mauberge, and brought back with them a great many head of Cattle,

June. Cattle, besides Hostages, for such Contributions which had not been paid in ready Money.

We made another Attempt some days following from the same Garison of *Charleroy*, where we had not equal success. The French had prepared at *Beauvois* a great Convoy of Money for the payment of their Army for six Weeks, besides Ammunition and Provisions. Lieutenant-General *du Puy*, who had been commanded from the Army with a Detachment of Horse and Dragoons to assist the Garison of *Charleroy* in their Attempts upon the Enemies' Convoys, made with the same Colonel *de Bay* a small Body in order to attack it upon the way to the French Army. The Enemies' Convoy was escort'd with a Detachment from the Garisons of *Namur*, *Mons*, and *Maubencey*, under the Commands of the Counts *de Guiscard*, *Vertillac*, and *Ximenez*, their respective Governors. *du Puy* and *de Bay*, who had advanced with their Horse and Dragoons, fell upon the Convoy at *Bessu*, where the dispute was hot for some time, but the French Convoy being too strong for them, they were forc'd to retreat to their Body of Foot, which was not yet come up; after which the French left off the pursuit, content to have sav'd their Convoy; and tho' reinforced with our Foot, yet *du Puy* did not think himself strong enough to Rally for a second Attempt. Many were kill'd and wounded in this Skirmish on both sides. The Allies lost three Officers and a good number of Soldiers. On the French side many were kill'd, but their most considerable loss was of the Count *de Vertillac* Governor of *Mons*, who was wounded mortally, and dy'd soon after: The French King has since dispos'd of his Governm^{er}

gent to Monsier de Labanee, Mareschal de Camp and *Jane.*
Commandant of *Calsis.*

The French, whilst at *Meldert*, had still several small Parties which sculk'd up and down the *Bois de Meydal*, to be ready to pass out of the Wood upon occasion to steal our Horses, which we often ventur'd to graze thereby upon scarceness of Forrage: They have taken a great many of our Horses that way, but particularly on the 25th. of June several Horses of my Lord of *Bathe's* Regiment grazing thereabouts, with a Serjeant and ten Men to look after them, a Party of the French sallied out of the Wood, and wounded three of the Soldiers: The French after they had taken four of Sir Bevil *Granville's* Horses, retir'd into the Wood, the wounded Soldiers were brought off, and two of them are since dead of their Wounds:

The French and we whilst in our respective Camps of *Meldert* and *Park*, seem'd to try who cou'd keep them longest. On our side we were very much put to it for want of Forrage, and the French on theirs suffer'd great want of Provisions; for, besides that *Namur* was then their nearest Garrison, from whence they cou'd have subsistence, their Convoys that brought them Provisions were not very safe for the Neighbourhood of *Charleroy*, unless they had a very strong Escorte, which they cou'd have but seldom. 'Twas their Interest to endeavour by their long stay at *Melders* to force us to leave the Camp at *Park* for want of Forrage, that *Louvain*, remaining open to them, might fall into their Hands; and also to consume as much Forrage as they cou'd hereabouts, and between this and the *Mae*, to hinder our Army from marching that way, when they should attempt any

June,

any thing thereabouts. His Majesty (left the French by their obstinacy shou'd cause an universal want of Forrage in our Camp) order'd Hay, and Oats, and other dry Forrage to come from Holland for the subsistence of the Army at Park, rather than be oblig'd to decamp first for want of it. The French perceiving that there was no likelihood of our decamping first, and their Army suffering very much for want of Provisions, resolv'd at length to quit first their Camp at Meldreit which accordingly they did the 28th. The Right Wing march'd by one of the Clock in the morning, and the rest follow'd with all the secrecie possible, lest we shou'd make some attempt upon their Rear-Guard: And we were near Neighbourish enough to have undertaken such a thing if we had but had timely notice. Early in the morning we saw all their Camp in a flame, which gave us the first news of their marching; upon which his Majesty got on Horseback, and form'd a considerable Body of Horse out of our Left Wing, with which his Majesty endeavor'd to overtake the Enemy's Rear-Guard, but it prov'd too late. The King rid into the Enemy's Camp, and view'd it. Some of our Refugee Officers came near enough to speak with some of their acquaintance of the French Army by which they found stragling behind. A very deep way remain'd between them, which hinder'd any other Action but Compliments on both sides; they consented mutually to a Truce to have a little discourse together; but a small Party of our Horse which knew nothing of the agreement, came up another way, fird amongst them and broke the Conference. The French march'd this day to *Heilissem*, making their way towards the *Meuse*.
Twas

'Twas then that we expected to know what designs
 the French had that way; The King, who endeavour'd
 as much as lay in his Power to frustrate them all, or-
 der'd a Detachment to march incessantly towards
Flanders, to attack the French Lines that cover'd his
 Conquer'd Country in it, by this means to oblige the
French to do the same thing to secure their Country
 from our Invasion. Lieutenant General *Tetteau*, who
 encamp'd between *Liege* and *Maestricht*, with 13 Bat-
 talions (as many as could be spar'd out of those two
 Garisons since the Detachment upon the *Rhine*) lay
 ready to fill up the room of this Detachment in our
 Army, and as the *French* cou'd not expect such re-
 inforcement, if they had detach'd towards the Line,
 it would in all probability have saved *Huy*, and in
 case they did not, it did put us in a eondition to
 raise good Contributions in their Country, to re-
 compence the loss of that place. 'Twas for this
 reason that His Majesty order'd on the first a De-
 tachment of 13 Battalions and 40 Squadrons, under
 the Command of the Duke of *Wirstemberg*, to march
 towards the Lines, with the Marquis *de la Forest* of
Horse, *Wymberg* and *Ellemburg* of Foot, Major Ge-
 nerals under him. Of *Horse*, *Hubert*, &c. of Foot,
Alsfeldt, *Bernstorff*, *L'Ecluse* and *Rhingrave*, Brigadiers;
 the 13 Battalions were *Bathe*, *Argyle*, Danish Guards,
Queens, Prince *Christian*, Prince *George*, *Jutland*,
Torsay, *L'Ecluse*, *Bernstorff*, *Rhingrave*, *Wymberg*, and
La Motte of *Lunenbourgers*; Of the *Horse*, the
 Duke of *Leinster's* Regiment was one. After this
 Detachment had been made, Lieutenant General
Tetteau came up with his 13 Battalions to reinforce
 our Army.

A D E M A N D

July.

The same day that we were detach'd from the Army, under the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Foot march'd as far as *Vilvorde*, under the Command of Major General *Ellemburg*; the Horse march'd on faster for more Expedition. The second we came to *Mellem*, after we had pass'd the *Canal at Vilvorde*. The third we met with very foul Weather, that made our march very troublesome and difficult. It Thunder'd and Rain'd for most part of the day, insomuch that the Ways became almost unpassable, particularly for our Baggage; however, we made a good march that day, and pass'd the *Dender* at *Alost*, a pretty clean and neat Town, which the *French* took in the Wars of 1667. dismantl'd it, and so it has continu'd since without any Fortification, till last Year that the Spanish Forces made a Winter-Quarter of it; for which end they have made an indifferent Breast-work, and Pallisado'd the place, which they have renew'd again this Year for the same purpose. After we pass'd the *Dender* at this place, we encamp'd at *Mejer*, and so march'd the next day to *St. George Oudenhore*, and pass'd the *Scheld* the day following at *Oudenarde*. This is one of the most considerable Garisons the King of *Spain* has in this Country, extreamly well Fortified. 'Tis commanded by a Hill on the *Mons* side of the *Scheld*, that quite overlooks the Town, which exposes it very much to Bombs and Fire-Works from an Enemy, but they have such Sluces within their Works that they can overflow when they please all about the Town, except at *Deynse-Port* which is the only place where the Enemy can break Ground, and open a Trench before the place. Nevertheless, tho' it be so strong by nature, and so well Fortified by Art, the *French* have made themselves

Masters

Masters of it in both the Wars since the Pyrenean Treaty, and have restor'd it again by those of *Aix la Chapelle*, and *Nimeguen*. We encamp'd in this place, just on the other side of the Town, after we had pass'd the *Scheld*.

July

The Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who with the Major Generals *La Forrest* and *Wymberg* hasted on before with the Detachment of Horse, arriv'd at *Oudenarde* on the third, where he was joyn'd by several Battalions from our Neighbouring Garisons to reinforce his Detachment. We had from *Bruges*, my Lord *Castleton's* Regiment; from *Brussel*s, Baron *Spaar* and *Weyz*; from *Charleroy*, the Regiments of *Carle*, *Heyden*, and the Duke of *Holstein's*; from *Ath*, *Potbus*, and *Slayembourg*; from *Audenarde*, *Scheimelpenning*, besides the two *Walloon*-Regiments of the Count *de Falay*, and the Vicount *d' Audrigny*, which came out under the Command of the Count *de Libercey*, Governor of *Audenarde*, who had orders to joyn us, being a Gentleman of old Experience, and that understood the Country where we were going very well. We were likewise accompanied by the Count *de Bergeth*, the King of Spain's Intendant for *Flanders*, to take in the Contributions, and to account for them. On the fourth, Prince *Wirtemberg*, with the Horse and Battalions that had joyn'd him at *Audenarde*, march'd on towards the Line, and encamp'd in presence of the Enemy before *D' Otignies*, where he expected the coming up of Major General *Ellemborgh* to back his undertaking.

Ellemborgh, who with the 13 Battalions under his Command, had on the fifth pass'd the *Scheld* at *Audenarde*, march'd the next day in order to join the Duke of *Wirtemberg* before the Lines; The Artillery

July

consisting of 12 Pieces of Canon, of which two were 12 Pounders, joyn'd us upon this march, besides Tin-Boats, and all manner of Ammunitiōns, under the Convoy of Count Horne's Regiment. As this march was great, we halted when we came to St. Denys, within a League of the Lines, to refresh our Men; but we were taken with such a violent Storm of Thunder and Rain, that the Artillery, and Boats, and Ammunitiōns remain'd unmoveable, and the great Torrents of Water gather'd so fast together in a little Valley between us and the Lines, thar Count Horne's Regiment which march'd first, cou'd but just wade through, and several of the Rear of the Regiment were drown'd in the passage; upon which, the rest of the Forces that follow'd, were forced to the Right about, and to Attempt a Passage another way, but all in vain; so that 'twas impossible for us to come to Prince Wirtemberg that Night, which grieved both him and us very much to meet with Weather so unseasonable for our Undertaking. We were forced to lye that Night in the dirt by the Water-side, without any shelter for want of our Baggage, and of convenient ground to incamp upon. The Duke of Wirtemberg who upon our approach, had march'd about half a League to the Right before Mancron, to leave to us the Attack at D' Otignies, had left only some Squadrōns of Horse there, which, with Count Horne's Regiment that only cou'd come up to the Line that Night, were very much Inferior to the Enemy before them. To cover this weakness of theirs, our Quarter-Masters and their Men had orders to borrow some Drums from Count Horne's Regiment, and about the dusk of the Evening to beat sometimes

the

the English, Scotch, German, and Dutch Marches, as *July*
 if our Battalions had then been coming up to encamp there ; and afterwards to beat their several Retreats. They made likewise several Fires all the length that was mark'd for our Camp, and the Quarter-Masters went the Rounds, and Sentries challeng'd with as much noise as they could, to make the Enemy believe we were come up. Early in the next Morning, we that had been hinder'd from joining by the great Torrent of Waters which had fallen in the Storm of Thunder the day before, found that these Torrents dissipated themselves almost in as little time as they had gather'd together, and so found the ways passable by Three of the Clock, at which time we began to march, and joyn'd our Forces very early that Morning, coming up to the Ground that had been mark'd for us by our Quarter-Masters, just before the Enemies Line. Prince *Wirtemberg*, who took great compassion of the Soldiers sufferings in this march, that had continu'd 8 days together, most in very foul Weather, order'd a quantity of Corn-Brandy of about six Gallons to be distributed to each Company, in every Battalion, to chear up our Soldiers, who immediately cleans'd and fix'd their Arms (which had been very much spoil'd by the foul Weather) for the approaching Service. The Rain continu'd the seventh, and the ground so deep that we went almost to the Knees in dirt in our Camp ; which likewise hinder'd our Artillery and Ammunition from coming, by the badnes of the Ways, till late in the Evening. The Weather was so very bad that it almost dash'd the hopes we had in this Undertaking.

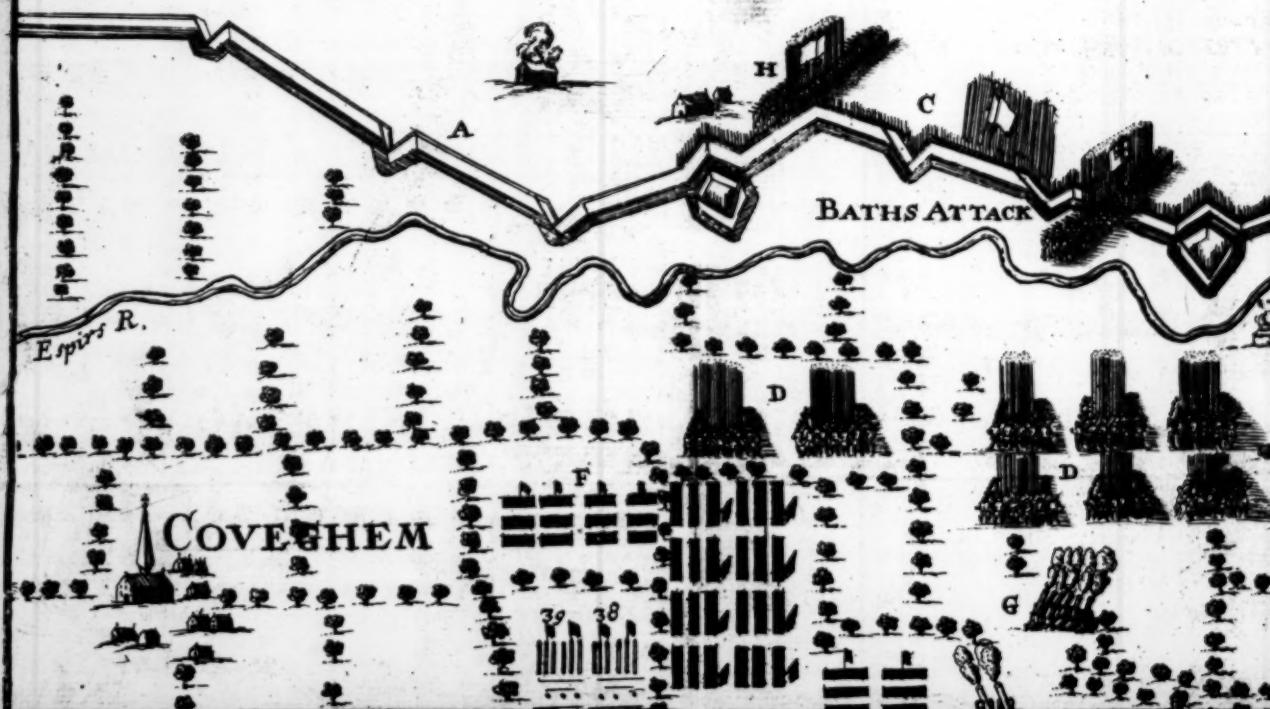
Before

July.

Before we proceed to give an Account of the Attack that follow'd the next day, 'twill not be amiss to describe to the Reader what kind of Works we had to attack, and the strength of the Enemies Line. This is a Work which the French have made since the beginning of this War, to cover their Conquer'd Country from our Incursions, to make them pay Contribution. It is continu'd from the Scheld to the Lys, and so to Ipres, Berg St. VInnox, and to the very Sea by Dunkirk. The late Monsieur de Calvo, Lieutenant General, Commanded a Body of Men to cover the Boors who were order'd from all sides to come and work to make up this Line; and the French King gave him the Commission of Gouvernour to command all along this Retrenchment. Since the French have been Masters of Mons they have made the same, tho' not so strong a Work (because the course of the Country is not so capable of it) between Tournay and Mons, and to the very Sambre by Maubenge, which, as we have before given an Account, has been forced this Year by the Garrison of Charleroy. But where this Line or Retrenchment has the most strength, is where we Attack'd it, between the Lys and the Scheld, where the French have been most industrious to make it strong for the Neighbourhood of the Garrison of Audenarde, and for a greater security to the rich and fertile Chateleries of Lise and Courtray. The little River of Espiers runs cross the Country, and has its Spring not far from the River Lys, within a League of Courtray, and so falls into the Scheld; at Pons d'Espiers. The French have taken the Advantage of this little River to make their Line stronger, and have drawn it just within; so that this River runs some-

A DRAUGT OF THE ACTION ON

HERE THE FRENCH HORS. ENCAMPED BEFORE THE ACTION



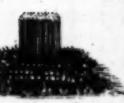
N THE FRENCH LINE JULY 8TH 1693 ^{Page 38}

HERE WEE ENCAMPED AFTER WEE PASSED THE LINE

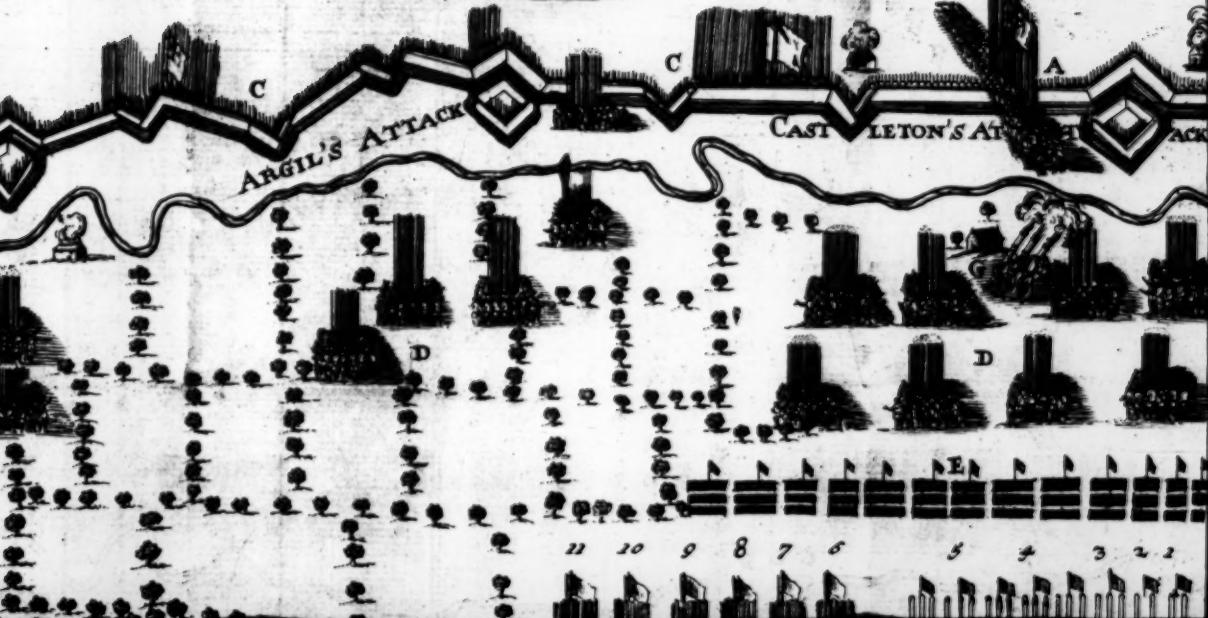
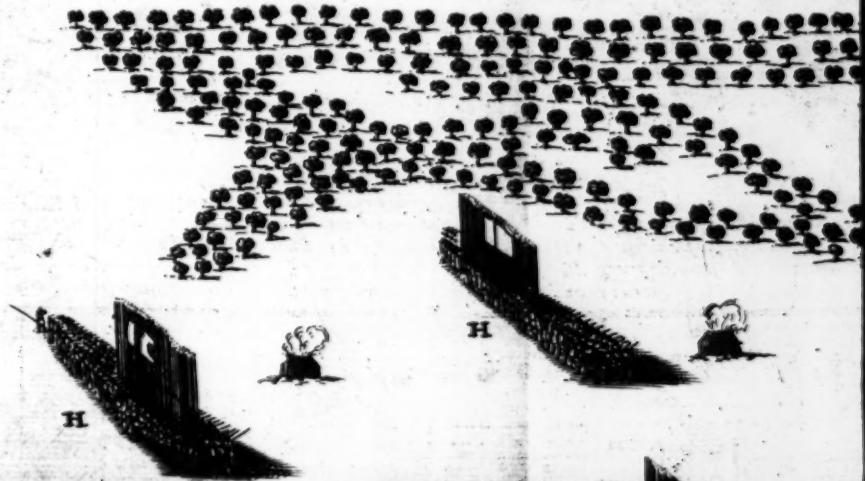


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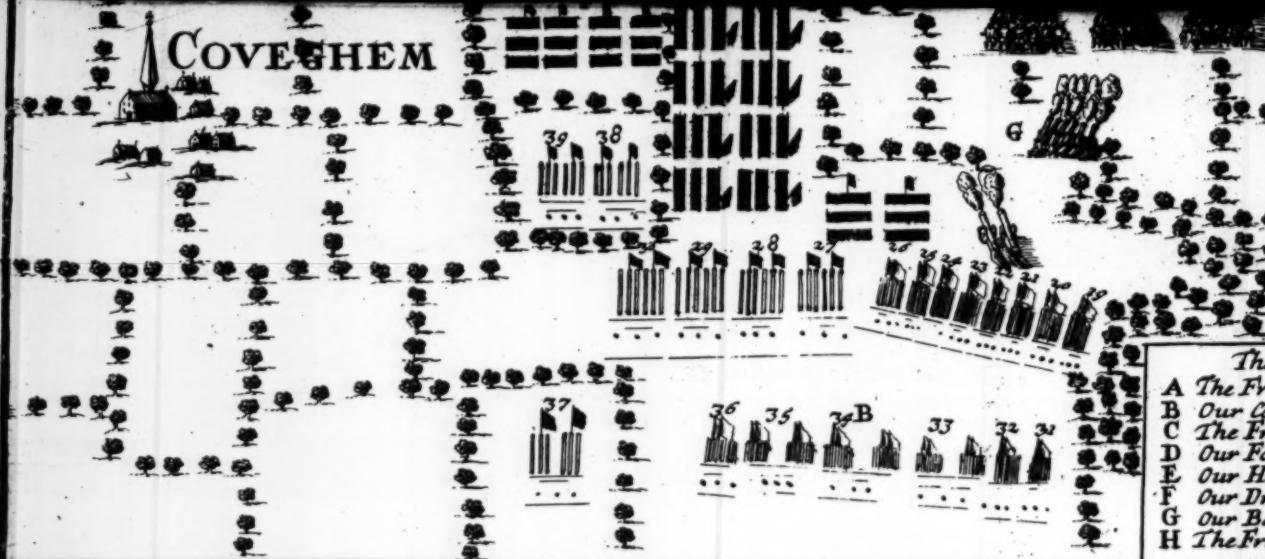
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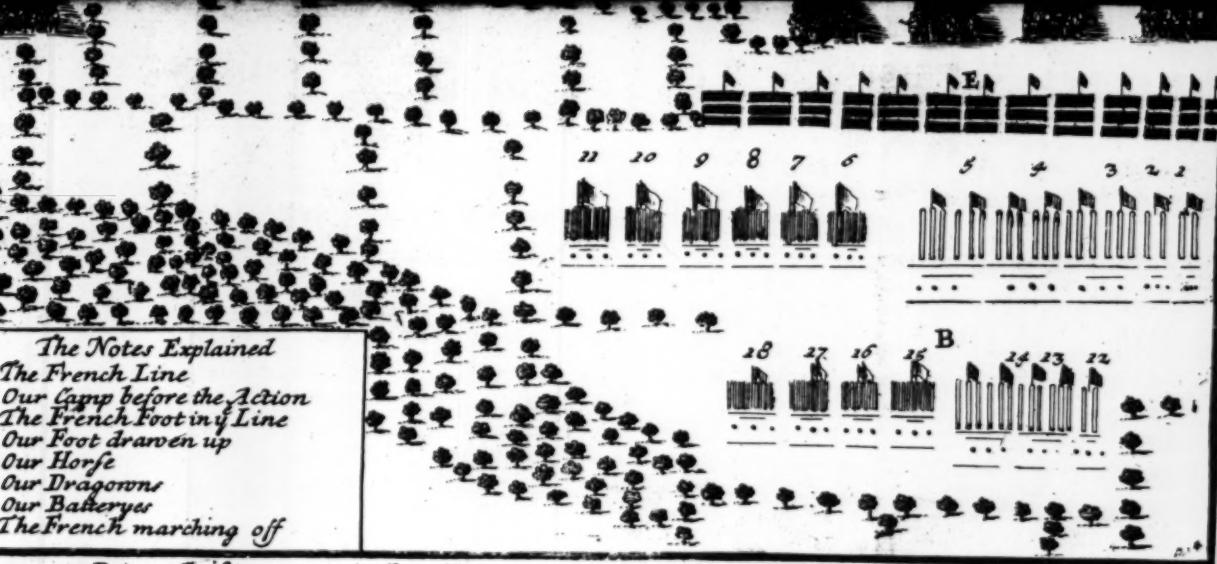
4 Betincours
 2 Don de Augustins } Spanish.
 3 Brinicks
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 Vig. Huberts

6 Viscount Dernies
 7 Slangerburghs
 8 Barron Sparrs
 9 Holsteins
 10 Caarles

11 My Lord Castletons
 12 Blancatz
 13 Barron Stains
 14 Saxe goths
 15 Count Tollies

16 Barron de Heyden's
 17 Potbush's
 18 Shemilpenning's
 19 My Lord Bath's
 20 Danish Guards

A The Fr.
 B Our C.
 C The Fr.
 D Our F.
 E Our H.
 F Our Dr.
 G Our Ba.
 H The Fr.



The Notes Explained

The French Line

Our Camp before the Action

The French Foot in y Line

Our Foot drav'en up

Our Horse

Our Dragonvns

Our Batteryes

The French marching off

- 21 Prince Christiens
22 The Iuitland Reg:
23 Lamothe's
24 Bernstores
25 Weinbergs

- 26 Count Hoorns
27 Saxa Heyfields
28 Baron de Heydens
29 Fitinghofs
30 The Duke of Leinsters

- 31 My Lord Argiles
32 Danish Guards
33 Prin: Georges
34 Rhymberghs
35 J. Eduses

- 36 Forse's
37 La Forests
38 Vallareds Dragonvns
39 Morvits Dragonvns

July.

sometimes through the *Fosse* of the Retrenchment; and as its running (as of other Rivers) is irregular, sometimes it runs within 20 or 30 paces of it. The Village of *Pont d'Espiers*, where both the Line and River joyn the *Scheld*, was very well Fortified, and from thence all along as far as the *Lys*, this Line was Fortified with good Redans and Redoubts all within Musquet-shot of one another, all Pallisado'd; besides every Redoubt was environ'd with a good *Fosse*. The French, to defend this Work between the *Lys* and the *Scheld*, where they found we resolv'd to Attack it, had drawn together as many Forces as they could take out of the Neighbouring Garisons; besides what Forces lay all along for the defence of the Lines, joyn'd all together here under the Command of the Marquis de *la Valette*, Lieutenant General, and made up a Body of 12 Battalions; among which was the entire Regiment *Royal Savoy*, one Battalion of *Normandy*, one of *La Marche*, and one of *Anjou*, &c. besides 600 *Swissers*; three Regiments of Horse, and five of Dragoons. At three Squadrons in each Regiment (which is the least the French have) makes 24 Squadrons. And now let the Reader judge whether there was not as great a disproportion between the French Army and ours at *Landen*, as there was now between the Duke of *WVirtemberg* and *la Valette*; The French outnumber'd us as much in proportion there as we outnumber'd them here; and therefore if we had a mind to dress this Account in as Pompous a Stile as that of the French King's Letter to the Arch-Bishop of *Paris*, after the Battle of *Landen*, I leave the World to judge, whether we had not most reason to say, that we attack'd the Marquis de *la Valette*,

very

July

very advantageously posted in his formidable Retrenchments ; certainly as much more reason as the Marquis de la Valette's Retrenchment had been the Work of many Years, and our Retrenchment at Landen not of as many Hours. I hope the Reader will pardon this Digression, to let the World know what we cou'd do, if the Allies wou'd once but seriously apply their utmost efforts in the prosecution of this War , and not play the good Husbands so much as they do, to the Ruine of their Common Interest.

Prince Wirtemberg, as we have said before, had mov'd from D'Otignies with the Right Wing of Horse, and the Battalions that had join'd him at Audenarde, about half a League to the Right, and encamp'd before the Redoubt of Maizeron, to make room for the 14 Battalions under the Command of Ellemberg, that were to encamp at D'Otignies ; so that in all we made 25 Battalions, 14 with Ellemberg, and 11 with the Prince ; and about 40 Squadrons of Horse ; with which on the 8th, (as it prov'd fair Weather) Prince Wirtemberg resolv'd to attack the French in their Lines. For which purpose the Boors had been order'd the day before, and this morning, to bring a great quantity of Fasernes to our Camp. The Prince left the Right to come in Person to our Attack upon the Left ; after which Major-General Wymberg commanded at the Right. Count D'Alfeldt, Brigadier of the Danes, was order'd with four Battalions to attack the Redoubt at Pont-David , in the Center between us and the Right ; these four Battalions were Argyle, his own or Prince George, Wymberg, and La Motte. The order of the Attack was on this manner ; First

an

an advanced Party of Granadiers under the Command of a Captain; then a Detachment of 30 Pikes per Battalion to carry Fascines to fill the Ditch, and their Pikes carried bound up together four and four to lay under the Fascines; then follow'd all the Granadiers under the Command of a Field-Officer. Upon the Left Attack the Granadiers were commanded by a Dutch Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major *Chavonne* of *Torsay's* Regiment. Our Artillery was advanced upon an adjoyning heighth that overlook'd the Enemies Line, consisting of nine Pieces of Cannon upon the Left Attack, and three we had sent upon the Right. After the Granadiers follow'd the Battalions drawn up upon three Lines on the Left Attack to sustain one another. We march'd in this order till we came very near Musket-shot of the Redoubts, and then we were order'd to halt. Three Pieces of Cannon were fir'd upon the Right for a Signal that they were ready to begin the Attack, which we answer'd with three like Pieces to shew the same disposition upon the Left; and afterwards our Cannon began to fire upon the Enemy; the small Field-Pieces fir'd upon the Corps de Garde of the Redoubt to make that Post uneasy for the Soldiers that were lodg'd in it, and our two twelve Pounders fir'd upon the Enemies Horse that were drawn up in a Line, mounted on Horse-back at more distance, and fronting us. The French set two Houses on fire within half Musket-shot of the Redoubt upon our Left, lest they should shelter our Foot that were going to attack them. As soon as the Cannon began to play, both our Detachments upon the Right of us, that is *Wymberg* and *Affeldt* began to

July. attack the Enemy. The Walloons with my Lord's Copleton's Regiment had the Van upon the Right, and my Lord of Argyle in the Center Attack. The French made a pretty good defence for about half an hour together, but their Redoubts were not so strong there as before us upon the Left. A Way went through the Redoubt of Port-David, so that Brigadier Alfeldt had only the Barriere and Palisado's to attack; and upon the Right the little River ran through the Fosse of the Line about the Redoubt of Maucron. Tho' the Enemy were weakest at these two Attacks, yet 'twas where they made the best defence; Alfeldt's Redoubt was defended by the Sniffers, who made a very brisk fire upon us; Argyle's Granadiers had the Van and suffer'd very much in this Attack: The first Lieutenant was kill'd upon the place, and the Second wounded, and about fifteen of the Company kill'd upon the spot, besides the wounded. After that Wimberg and Alfeldt had fir'd so briskly for some time upon the Right, we upon the Left, where Prince Wurtemberg was in Person, were order'd to march on and attack the Redoubt. The attempt was difficult in this place, because the River did not run here through the Fosse, but made another Ditch about twenty paces from the Counterscarp of the Redoubt and Line, and both very deep and full of Water by the great Rains we had before. But that which encourag'd our Soldiers mightily, was, that our Cannon, particularly the two 12 Pounders, plaid so briskly upon the Horse, that they were oblig'd to shelter themselves behind the Hedges and Trees of a neighbouring Village. My Lord of Biske's Regiment went on the first next to the Granadiers, un- stain'd.

stain'd by *Torsay's* Regiment, and Count *Horn's* up. July
 on the Left. All the Men express'd a great deal of
 Resolution and Joy, particularly my Lord of *Bathe's*
 (the only English Regiment at this place) gave
 several Huzza's according to the Custom of our
 Country. Our Pike-men, that were cover'd by
 their Fasines, march'd to the very brink of the River,
 within 30 paces of the Redoubt, and when
 they came to fling their Fasines in the River, they
 found that the Stream carried them away; the Granadiers,
 who were very eager, immediately flung
 themselves into the River to get on t'other side;
 and tho' they are still the tallest and best of the
 Foot, yet the River was then so deep that most
 of them either swam or went to the Neck in Water:
 And when they came to t'other side, the Enemy
 fir'd two or three Discharges round from the
 Redoubt, both upon the Granadiers and the neigh-
 bouring Plattons of the advanced Battalions. The
 Left Plattons of my Lord of *Bathe's* Regiment being
 nearest the Redoubt which they flank'd, fired
 upon the Enemy, which cover'd very much our Granadiers,
 who still went on, and had Orders not to
 fire till they came to the very Palissado's of the Re-
 doubt. But in the mean while, Major-General
Wymberg, and the Count *D'Alfeld* who expos'd
 himself very much in this Action, having carried
 their Attacks, our Cavalry upon the Right got
 within the Line at the Passage of *Pont-David*, and
 form'd their Squadrons in order to attack the En-
 emy's Horse; but as they had now reason to be afraid lest we shou'd charge them both Front and
 Flank, they had Orders to quit the Redoubt we
 were attacking upon the Left, which otherwise
 cou'd

July. cou'd not have been so easily carried, and with the
 los of so little Blood. Two Battalions that lin'd
 the Retrenchment to our Left of this Redoubt,
 march'd off form'd and Colours flying, but they
 were so much expos'd to our Cannon, that our
 Shot fell very thick among their Divisions upon
 their Retreat ; for which reason the rest did not
 observe so much order, but retreated as they could
 by the favour of some Hedges and Houses just by.
 The Horse rid off as fast as they cou'd, and about
 200 Men which defended the Redoubt made a
 small fire once, and so abandon'd it. The Gra-
 nadiers then flung themselves in the Ditch, as deep, if
 not deeper than the River, and so came the Pa-
 lissado's, which they broke down, and so got upon
 the Redoubt with their Swords in their Hands.
 The Officers, and some of my Lord of *Batbe's* Gra-
 nadiers, were the first in it. The Battalions cou'd
 not follow so fast, because the Stream of the River
 carry'd the Fasernes away, so that we cou'd not pre-
 sently make a Bridge with them ; but as soon as it
 cou'd be done, a vast many Boors, who had been
 commanded for that purpose, pass'd to pull down
 with their Shovels and Spades a convenient space of
 the Line for our Horse and Foot of the Left to
 march thorough : After which we laid a Bridge
 over the Ditch of the Line, and so both Horse and
 Foot got within the Enemies Retrenchments. Whilst
 we were getting in, one of the Enemies Squadrons
 appear'd out of the Village of *D'Osny* to obscure us ;
 but they did not think fit to stay there long,
 and so went off to the Right-about. They made
 26 Prisoners at Count *D'Alfeldt's* Attack, and found
 three small Pieces of dismounted old Cannon, and
Batbe's

Batbe's Granadiers got a large Barrel of good French *July*. Brandy in the Corps de Garde of their Redoubt.

After we had got within the Line, the Battalions drew up upon the rising Ground, and Detachments both of Foot and Horse were sent in pursuit of the Enemy; but they had hasten'd to get to t'other side of the Pass at St. *Leger* before we cou'd overtake them, only some of their Waggons fell into our hands. The Soldiers took the Liberty to plunder, which they did that night with a witness: They set all the Country about us in a flame, and burn'd at least twelve Villages, besides the Churches of *Verigny* and St. *Leger*, where the Boors had heap'd all their moveable Goods, and the Soldiers set fire to what they could not bring off along with them, which was the occasion of burning those two Churches to consume what was in them of the Boors Goods. At *Verigny* some of them went into the Church to endeavour to save somewhat of what was their own, as Flax, &c. and two or three remain'd in the flames.

In the Evening Prince *Wirtemberg*'s Army joyn'd together in one Body, and march'd to t'other side of the Village of *D'Otignies*, where it encamp'd upon two Lines; and the Duke of *Wirtemberg* took his Quarter in that very House, where the Marquis *de la Valette* had his. This is a confiderable Village, which belongs to the Prince of *Steenbuys*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons in the King of Spain's Service; and to reap some benefit of his Estate in the French Conquests, his Mother lives at *Menin* to hinder it from being forfeited into the French King's hands; which is a way that many of the Persons of Quality have in this Country
to

July. to preserve their Estates in the French Conquests. The Marquis de *la Valette*, after he had been forc'd from his Post within the Lines, retir'd to *Pont à Tresien* upon the River *Mosch*, within two Miles of *Lille*, to try t'other push at the defence of that Pass. The next day the Regiments we had left to guard the Line for that night march'd into our Camp, and the Boors were order'd from all the Villages about as far as *Audenarde*, to come and level the Line, and the Enemies Works, from the *Lys* to *Pont d'Espierres* upon the *Scheld*, between three and four Leagues in length; which they have done, tho' not so thoroughly as it shou'd have been. The Villages our Soldiers had set on fire the over-night, caus'd a very great Consternation throughout the Country, and tho' twas a very miserable sight, yet it produc'd this good effect, that it made the Inhabitants of the Chatellenie of *Contry*, which extends it self beyond *Tournay*, to come in the readier to pay their Contributions. On the 9th. the day after we had come within the Lines, Prince *Wurtemberg*, to prevent the Disorders which Soldiers might commit, put out a Proclamation forbidding all Soldiers to rob, plunder, or spoil any of the Inhabitants upon pain of death, nor to set any House or Church on fire upon pain of being burnt alive. But at the same time he took care that the Country shou'd bring in gratis Refreshments to the Soldiers, as Cows, Sheep, and Corn-Brandy; and they had this in such plenty, that every Company in each respective Battalion had generally two Cows a Week, and the Officers upon each Company a couple of Sheep: And so Prince *Wurtemberg* remain'd some days encamp'd at *D'Otignies*, as well to refresh his Sol-

Soldiers, who most of them had now march'd eight days together, as to settle the Contributions with the Inhabitants of the Châtellenie of Courtray. And here we shall leave him for some time, to speak of what the two Armies were doing towards the Meuse.

July.

We had left the Enemy encamp'd at Heylissim, the 28th of the last Month, which Camp they afterwards left to come nearer to the Meuse, and encamp'd at Borenborm, or Warem, a Town belonging to the Bishop of Liège, situated upon the River Jaar or Jeker, which has its rising near the Mehaigne, within three Leagues of Huy, and so runs the same course as the Meuse, by Warem, Looz, Tongres, and at last falls into the Meuse at Maestricht. Count Gœrtz of Tilly, General of the Liège Troops, was at the same time with a Body of five Regiments of Horse, and three of Dragoons, encamp'd near Tongres, with a design to joyn our Army to reinforce it, of which the Mareschal de Luxembourg was advertised by the Marquis de Nesle, whom he had sent upon Party to get Intelligence. Luxembourg thought 'twas necessary to hinder this Reinforcement from joyning our Army; and therefore resolv'd to attack it. To compas this design, orders were given for eight Squadrons of the King's Guards, two of the Gens d'Armes, and of the Light Horse, the Regiment of Horse Grenadiers, and three of Horse, to march between six and seven at Night, as secretly as possible, to come and joyn him some distance from thence, where he expected them; besides other Troops both Horse and Foot, as many as wou'd make a Body of 10000 Men. The Foot march'd on streight before, because they did not know very well whether

ther *Tilly* had any Foot with him or no, and about
 an hour before Night *Luxembourg* march'd at the
 Head of the Horse upon two Columns, he was
 Head of the one, and the *Marechal de Villeroi* at
 the Head of the other. They march'd as fast as they
 cou'd without breaking Order all the Night, till
 about three in the Morning, at which time they were
 come within two English Miles of the place where
 they expected to find the Count *de Tilly*, when they
 mended their pace to posse themselves of a height
 from whence they could discover Count *Tilly* upon
 the March, who had been adveriz'd about Midnight
 of the Enemies design: Upon which he gave orders
 for the Baggage to load immediately, and to march
 off, but yet they had not so much time, but that
 a great deal of it fell into the hands of the French.
Luxembourg perceiving that Count *Tilly* had been a
 little too quick for him, order'd some of his best
 mounted Horse to file off, and to ride as fast as they
 cou'd to overtake him, whilst the rest of the Horse
 should follow them the great Trot. The Princes of
 the Blood, who were at the head of them, came
 pretty near *Tilly's* Horse, after they had pass'd sev-
 eral hollow ways; but when they expected to fall
 upon them, they found just between them and *Tilly's*
 Flank a very deep and hollow way, where t'was
 impossible for their Squadrons to pass: Only about
 100 of them found a way to harrass them upon
 their Flank; but *Tilly's* Horse, which there made
 up the Rear, consisting of six or seven Squadrons,
 being very much press'd by the narrowness of the
 Ground, and besides having express Orders not to
 engage, only skirmish'd with them retreating, whilst
Tilly's main Body rid on to get a Village where to
 repass

July

repass the Jecker. In the mean while the Princes were looking for a convenient place where they might Charge their Squadrons upon the Flank, but when they came to it, they found but few of *Tilly's* Squadrons that made the Rear, the rest retreating as fast as they could. The French pursu'd these very briskly within two hours of *Maastricht*, where Count *Tilly* was forc'd to retire, after he had understood that the Ways to *Liege* were possess'd by the Enemy. We had on Count *Tilly's* side one Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and two Lieutenants made Prisoners, and the best part of the Baggage taken. On the French side Monsieur *Sanguinet*, Exempt of the Life-Guards, was kill'd, and the Duke of *Montfort*, Son to the Duke of *Chevreuse*, wounded; the Marquis of *Thiange* wounded, and about 50 of the Life Guards and Carabiniers, kill'd or wounded.

Immediately after this Success, the Mareschal de *Luxembourg* resolved to Besiege *Huy*, which place he caus'd to be Invested the 9th. This Town is situated upon the *Meuse*, between *Liege* and *Namur*, the best part of it on the other side of the *Meuse*, towards the *Condros*, (for so that part of the Principality of *Liege* is called, which lies on the other side of the *Meuse*, between *Liege*, *Huy*, and *Dinant*) the other on this side of the River, to which 'tis joyn'd by a Bridge, but at the best but a Dirty poor Town. The Castle is on the *Condros*-side of the *Meuse*, seated in the midst of the Town, upon a steep Hill and a solid Rock. The Castle is small, and commanded by adjoyning Hills. At the foot of the Hill (whereon the Castle is seated) stands the chief Church of the Town.

H

This

July

This Place in the last Wars, after the then Archbishop of *Cologne* and Bishop of *Liege*, had left the French Party to enter into the League, was Sieg'd and Taken by the Marechal de *Rochefort* in the Year 1675. This Town, before the taking of *Namur*, was only Inviron'd with a weak Stone Wall, as we have in our ancient Towns in *England*, but since they have made several Half-Moons, and Retrenchments about it, to make the place more Defensible. The Baron de *Renesse*, Brigadier of the Bishop of *Liege*'s Forces, Commanded in it with a Garrison of near 2000 Men. Upon the approach of the Enemy, they abandon'd that part of the Town situated on this side of the River, and broke down the Bridge upon the *Mense*, that joyn'd it to the other. The Commandant had promis'd to make as good defence as the situation of the Castle, which is upon the Rock, cou'd afford; for tho' tis command'd, yet it is of so difficult Acces, that 'twas almost impossible to Assault it after the Breach had been made by the Enemies Cannon; so that we expected 7 or 8 days resistance from it; but the Commandant did not think fit to stay so long to deliver up the Place into the Enemies hands. The same day that the Marquis de *Harcourt* had Invested *Huy*, the Enemy began to batter the Town with their Cannon; and the 10th. it Surrender'd upon Condition that the Gouvernour and Garrison should have liberty to retire into the Castle. Afterwards they Summon'd the little Fort *Picard* to Surrender, which is a New Work that had been made upon the point of a Rock, but not yet finish'd. The Officer that Commanded, agreed to yield it upon Condition he should have the liberty to retire into the Castle with his Garrison,

July

son, which the Enemy refus'd; upon which he resolv'd to defend himself till the 13th. that twas Surrender'd at discretion, and the Garrison made Prisoners of War. The same day the Enemy fir'd their Bombs and Cannon into the Castle: In the Evening the Granadiers of the Regiment of *Orleans* made themselves Masters of an old Tower within 100 Paces of the Castle, which commanded the Way to the Breach which the Enemy's Cannon had begun to make upon the Place, and the next day the 14th. the Governour Capitulated. The Conditions agreed upon were, that he should be conducted safely to *Liege* with his Garrison: But the French, contrary to the Capitulation, retained them upon pretence of Moneys due to the Cardinal of *Furstenberg*, who is one of the Canons of *Liege*.

His Majesty having been inform'd that the French had Invested *Huy*, resolv'd to march nearer to the *Meuse* to watch after the security of *Liege*, and accordingly on the 10th. the Army march'd from *Parck* (where we had hitherto remain'd Incamp'd) to *Tillemont*, and the over-night all our heavy Baggage was order'd to be ready to march the next day to *Diest*. The 11th. the Army continu'd its march from *Tillemont* to *Neerheissen*, after it had pass'd both the *Geets*, and halted the next day. 13th. the Army march'd on to *Vellem*, having the Town and Abbey of *St. Tron* in the Rear, and the day following the King advanc'd as far as *Huyperdingue*, our Right near *St. Tron*, and our Left near *Tongres*, where his Majesty heard of the sudden Capitulation of the Castle of *Huy*, whose weak Defence the Bishop of *Liege* has so much resented, that he has since order'd the Baron de *Reneffe* to be Tried by a Council of War, with a great many o-

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ther Officers of the Garrison. The Baron de Renesse has been condemn'd thereupon to three Months Imprisonment, and to be suspended from his Employments for the space of one Year: Of the other Officers some have been Suspended, and some Absolved; but one who had broke Prison, and fled, has been order'd to be hang'd in Effigie.

After the taking of *Hay*, the Marechal de Luxembourg drew nearer to *Liege*, and Incamp'd at *Hellick*, as if he had some Design upon that Place; of which the King being inform'd, detach'd 10 Battalions to reinforce the Garrison under the Command of Brigadier *Swerin*, who underwent very great Dangers and Hazards, but at length got safely into the place. After the King had made this detachment for *Liege*, and 3 to *Maeſtricht*, he march'd back on the 15th. to the Camp at *Neerheſpen*. The Marechal of Luxembourg being Incamp'd at *Hellick*, and his Right not very far from *Liege*, sent to the Bishop to offer him a Neutrality; upon which the Bishop call'd a Chapter, where 'twas deliberated by them, and rejected almost unanimously, except by two or three Cannons in the French Interest, who endeavour'd to raise a Mutiny among the People to compass their end; whereupon they were taken into Custody, and sent Prisoners to *Maeſtricht*. The first Bishop of this Dioces, according to their History, was *St. Mater-nus*, one of St. Peter's Disciples, who preached the Gospel here, and had his See at *Tongres*, then a very big and populous City, where it continued till St. *Ser-vatus*, upon some disgust with the Inhabitants, trans-lated it to *Maeſtricht*, from whence 'twas afterwards transferr'd to *Liege* upon this Occasion. *St. Lam-bert*, Bishop of *Maeſtricht*, was Murder'd about that place

place where the Cathedral of *Liege*, dedicated to him, does now stand. St. *Hubert*, who at first was a Heathen, that lived by Hunting in the Forrest *d' Ardenne*, being by a Miracle (as their Legend gives out) converted to the Christian Faith, grew into such a reputation of Sanctity, that he was chosen for the Successor of St. *Lambers*, that had been Murder'd at *Liege*. This Bishop was afterwards advertiz'd in a Dream, to transfer his See from *Maestricht* to *Liege*, with the Bones of St. *Lambers*, where he afterwards began the Cathedral Church, and dedicated it to his Predecessor. There are three Orders of Secular Cannons in this Church: (1) The Cannons of St. *Lambert*, who are always chosen out of the best Families of *Liege*, *France*, or *Germany*, and in Ceremony at Church are cloath'd in Purple Furr'd Robes, whereas other Cannons are onely cloath'd with Black Robes lined with Furr. The Cardinals of *Bouillon* and *Furstenberg*, are both at this time Cannons of St. *Lambers* in this Church. (2) The Cannons of St. *Maternus*; and (3) those of St. *Servatus*, first Bishop of *Maestricht*, whom we may call Petty Cannons. His Majesty has the rich Barony of *Herstal* just without the Gates of the Town towards *Maestricht*, which he holds immediately from the Emperour, so call'd, *quasi fabulum Domini*; and they say, that King *Pepin* of *France* kept his Court sometimes at this Place, who was a great Benefactor to the Bishop of this Diocess, as well as to that of *Rome*. We shall at present leave *Luxembourg* at his Camp at *Helleck*, and the King at *Neerheissen*, just entring upon the most important Action of this Campagne, to speak something of our Affairs within the Lines, where we have brought the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to the Camp of *D' Otignies*.

On

July

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On the 12th. of this Month Prince *Wirtemberg* left the Camp at *D'Otignies*, and march'd by the Pass of *St. Leger* over a Bridge of Boats, and so came to *Esquermes*, our Left then within a good English Mile of *Tournay*. Upon which, two Regiments of Dragoons, that had been at the defence of the Lines, got into the Town that very Evening to reinforce the Garison. This Town has undergone several Revolutions, and was once in the hands of the *French* in the Reign of *Francis I*, but was retaken by the Emperor *Charles V*, and so it continued in the possession of the Kings of *Spain*, till that great Irruption which the *French* made in *Flanders* in the Year 1667, after the death of *Philip IV King of Spain*, upon pretence of a Right which the Queen of *France* had to these Countries immediately after the death of her Father. The *Spaniards*, who thought themselves secure by the Sacredness of the Pyrenean Treaty, had left all their Frontiers unprovided, and so in one Year the French King made himself Master of *Lille*, *Tournay*, *Douay*, *Courtray*, *Ath*, *Audenarde*, and *Charleroy*, &c. which were all again restor'd to the King of *Spain* by the Treaty of *Aix la Chappelle*, except *Lille*, *Tournay*, and *Charleroy*. The most considerable Inhabitants of the Town that had any Lands thereabouts, came out and paid their Contributions, and among the rest, the rich Abbot of the Abbey of *St. Martin*. The day after we had Incamp'd at *Esquermes*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* order'd a strong Detachment of 1200 Horse and 600 Foot, commanded by Colonel *Potbus*, all under the Command of Brigadier *Hubert*, with three Pieces of Cannon, to force the Pass at *Pont a Tresien*, where the Enemy had above 2000 Men to defend it. This is a Bridge over the River *March*,

Marck, about two English Miles from *Lifz*, upon the way between it and *Tournay*, which is along a very good Causway, rais'd above five Foot higher than the Grounds about, and Pav'd with good Stone. There are very good Barriers of Palisado's upon the Bridge, behind which the Enemy had made a small Barricade, besides a great many Houses by the River side, which cou'd have been defended. When Brigadier *Hubert* came near with his Detachment, the Enemy drew out some Men upon the Causway, and Posted them among the Houses to defend the Pass; the Fire continu'd a little time on both sides, but when our Cannon was once come up, they forsook the Causway and Houses, and retir'd within the Barriers of the Bridge, where they seem'd resolute to defend it: Upon which a Detachment of all the Granadiers there, was made under the Command of a Dutch Lieutenant-Colonel, their Number about 200, to go and force the Bridge; at the same time our three Pieces of Cannon favour'd this Detachment by their Fire upon the Enemy, having been planted in a convenient place after we had made our selves Masters of the Houses upon this side of the Bridge. The Enemy fir'd very briskly for some time upon our Detachment of Granadiers, who notwithstanding went up to the very Palisado's of the Barriere, returning (as they march'd on) their Fire upon the Enemy. Our Detachment of English and Scotch Granadiers, who had the Van in this Action, behav'd themselves very well, and got the approbation and applause of their Commanding Officer, who was an Eye-witnes of their Bravery. As soon as our Granadiers came up to the Palisado's, they fell on to cut them down with their Sabres;

Our

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Our Cannon, which play'd at the same time, and the rest of the Detachment that follow'd to sustain them, made at last the Enemy resolve to quit this Post. We found several of their Men kill'd upon the place, their Number 14 or 15, the loss about equal on our side; no Commission Officers, only one English Sergeant. We cou'd hear the Fire during this Attack very plain from our Camp at *Esquermes*. After this Defeat, the Enemy retir'd to the other side of *Lifte*, leaving a small Body for the Guards of the Passes of *Pont à Vennis* and *Haubourdin*, which lead into the *Pays d' Artois*. The same day that Brigadier *Hubert* had been detach'd to force the Pass of *Pont à Tresain*, we were joyn'd by the Regiment of *Scheltingua* from the Garrison of *Ghent*.

Whilst we were Incamp'd at *Esquermes* so near *Tournay*, we made the Inhabitants of the Country come in with their Contributions all along the *Scheld*, as far as *Mortagne*, where 'tis joyn'd by the *Scarpe*, and so on along the *Scarpe* from from *St. Amand* and *Marchiennes*, as far as *Douai*. On the 15th. the two Walloon Regiments of Count *Fala*, and the Vicount *d' Andigny*, were detach'd to reinforce Brigadier *Hubert*, who remain'd Incamp'd at *Pont à Tresain*; And the Chatellenie of *Lifte* being now open to us after we were Masters of this Pass, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* followed the 17th. with his whole Army to raise Contributions there; and as we were to leave *Tournay* behind us in this march, so the Duke order'd that day a good Rear-Guard of the Battalions of *Bathe*, *Castleton*, and *Argyle*, besides several Squadrons of Horse under the command of Brigadier Count *d' Alfeld*. Some of the Enemy's Squadrons

drons of the Garison of *Tournay* appear'd in sight of *July*.
 the Rear-Guard, t'other side of a Defilé, upon our
 Left Flank, about a Mile beyond *Templeur*; upon
 which Count *d'Alfeldt* order'd to draw up in Battel,
 and so we march'd as long as the Ground would per-
 mit it : We pass'd the *Marck* that Evening at *Pont a Trefein*, where we joyn'd Brigadier *Hubert*, and
 encamp'd at *Anapes*, within two small English Miles
 from *Lisse*, and the Duke of *Wurtemberg* took his
 Quarter at a Castle belonging to the Count *d'Anapes*,
 and so summon'd the Inhabitants of the Chattellenie
 of *Lisse*, to come in and pay their Contributions.
 The Town of *Lisse* (in Latin *Insula*, because situ-
 ated among a great many crois Rivulets between
 the *Marck* and the *Deule*, which form so many Islands)
 is a very large, handsome, and populous City, the
 largest Town next to *Ghendt* in the Province of
Flanders, and the best of the French Conquests. 'Tis
 the place where resides the Gouvernour General of
 the *Pais Conquis*, at present the Mareschal *d'Hu-
 mieres*. There is a very fine Cittadel, of which
 Monsieur *de Vauban* is Gouvernor, the most famous
 Ingenier this day in *Europe*, and a Man may call
 this his Jewel, for he has spar'd neither Art nor Mo-
 ney to make it the finest Citadel, and the best in
France.

Whilst we were encamp'd at *Anapes*, 'twas dis-
 cours'd either that we should push our point farther,
 and have forc'd the Passes of *Pont a Ventin* and
Haubourdin upon the River *Deule*, so to have
 rais'd Contributions to the very Gates of *Arras*
 and *St. Omer*, or that we shou'd have Bombarded
Tournay in our Retreat, or else have form'd the Siege
 of *Menin*. There was a good Train of Artillery

July. and Mortar Pieces, and a great quantity of Ammunition ready at *Sas van Ghendt*, and it was said Orders were given to have them brought to us by Water to *Audenarde*: But what hinder'd us from undertaking any thing more in the French Conquests, is what we are now going to relate.

After that the Bishop and Chapter of *Liege* had refus'd the Neutrality offer'd them by the Mareschal de *Luxembourg*, when he had taken the Frontier Town of this Principality; the Mareschal de *Luxembourg* made as if he design'd to force it to accept of his Conditions; for which reason (as we have said before) the King detach'd 10 Battalions, under the Command of Brigadier *Swerin*, to reinforce that Garrison, which now was so numerous, that it made as considerable a Body as that we had within the Lines, being about 17000 Men. *Luxembourg*, who found the place in such a condition of defence, seeing that he could not force the Bishop to a Neutrality, resolv'd to Attack the King, who continu'd in his Camp at *Neerbespen* from the 15th. to observe the success of *Luxembourg's* Attempt upon *Liege*, and who was very much weaken'd by the Detachment he had been oblig'd to put in *Liege* and *Maastricht*, for the security of those places; so that His Majesty's Army was now reduc'd to 51 or 52 Battalions: And to cover his design with more secrerie, *Luxembourg* order'd a great quantity of Fasernes to be brought into his Camp, as if he had persisted in the resolution to Attack *Liege*, and at the same time to send a Detachment to the *Pays Conquis* to make a head against the Duke of *Wirtemberg*; for which reason the Count de *Montchevreuil* was order'd on the 16th. with a considerable Detachment both of Horse and

and Foot to encamp a little way off, upon the Left *July.* of their Army at *Herrick*, of which the King had notice; whereupon the King continu'd encamp'd at *Neerbespen*, where we had greater plenty of Forage than about *Tillemont* or *Louvain*. On the 17th. *Luxembourg* design'd to march to Attack the King, and *Montchevreuil* had orders to joyn him, but the Rain that happen'd that day hinder'd his march. The 17th. in the Evening he gave Orders for Forrage, and about Midnight the whole Army had Orders to pack up Baggage, and to march forthwith in the Resolution to come and Attack us in our Camp at *Neerbespen*, distant six or seven Leagues from *Herrick*; and *Montchevreuil* had Orders to joyn *Luxembourg*. The Army march'd as soon as 'twas day upon four Columns, the Foot upon two in the Center, and the Horse upon two in the Right and Left, for the greater Expedition upon so long a March; and so the Army pass'd the *Jecker*, part about its Spring, and part above between *Warem* and *Laine* upon the *Mehaigne*. The Mareschal de *Luxembourg* at first had put himself at the Head of the Left Wing, commanded by the Mareschal de *Joyeuse*, which made upon this March the Right Column. When he was come as far as *Warem*, he learn'd by his Spies that the Allies still continued in their Camp at *Neerbespen*, and so order'd a halt to give time to this Column to pass the River *Jecker*. The Mareschal then left the Command of the Left Wing to *Joyeuse*, and advanced to the Right Wing, Commanded by the Mareschal de *Villeroy*, which made the Left Column; and having march'd above the Springs of the *Jecker*, was got before as far as *Avernas*, whilst the Foot pass'd the *Jecker* upon several Bridges,

July 18. Commanded by the Prince of Conti, the Duke of Berwick, and Rubantel, Lieutenant Generals. Luxembourg advanc'd as fast as he could with the King's Household, and the rest of the Right Wing of Horse, to come in sight of our Camp, to charge our Rear-Guard, in case we had resolv'd to repass the Geet, upon the Enemies approach; but Luxembourg found that he was not to have so cheap a Bargain. From Avernas he marched along the Plain, between the Geet and Beck, and about four in the Afternoon he was got as far as Reithoven in sight of our Camp, and forthwith posted two Regiments of Dragoons in the Villages of Gertruydenland and Overwinden, which were soon after relieved by several Battalions of Montchevreuil's Detachment, which having encamp'd apart upon the Left the night before, was for that reason more advanc'd than the rest of the Infantry of their Army.

The King, who still continu'd in the Camp of Neerheespen to know the certainty of the Enemies designs before he went off farther from the Meuse, sent out daily some Parties of Horse to get intelligence of the Enemy; and the same day that Luxembourg came up to us, one of our Parties return'd, which gave His Majesty an account that they cou'd not go beyond Waregem, because they had met there with a great Party of French Horse, for which reason they had gone no farther; which Body of Horse was indeed the Left Wing of their Army upon the March. As soon as the King had notice of the Enemies approach, he got on Horseback, with the Elector of Bavaria, and chief Officers of the Army. His Majesty found by the Enemies Countenance, that 'twas the Vanguard of their whole Army that was coming

coming up to attack him in his own Camp; where^{July 18.} upon the King immediately order'd to Arms, and to draw in Battel in order to expect the Enemy. And this His Majesty chose, rather than expose his Rear in repassing the *Geet* to the Enemies Charge, and to certain ruine, and so to make the best advantage of the Ground he had, and to venture a Battel, notwithstanding the vast disproportion between the two Armies. Besides, the *French* were now as near our great and defenceless Towns of *Brabant* as we were, unless their proceedings had been stopt by venturing the Engagement: And as the advantages of a Victory were great, so upon the worse supposition of the event, we had still Prince *Wirtemberg's* Army ready to make up the Breaches of our own, an advantage which the Enemy had not then so ready on their side. Our Right in this Camp was at *Heylissen* and *Wangen* upon the River *Geet*, and reach'd as far as *Neerwinden*, being cover'd with a small Brook, several Hedges, and hollow ways. The Elector of *Bavaria* had his Quarter at *Wangen*; the Body of Foot, and Left Wing of Horse reach'd from thence as far as *Dormal*, upon the Brook of *Beck*, where *Lewe* remain'd in our Rear.

¹⁰ There are hereabouts two Rivers, both which have the name of *Geet*, the Greater and the Less. The Greater *Geet* comes from *Iudoigne* to *Tillemont*; the Lesser, which did run upon the Right and part of the Rear of our Camp at *Neerbessen*, has its Spring about *Lens-les-Beguines*, and so runs to *Hannuy*, and several other Villages, to both the *Heylissen*, to *Neerbessen*, and so to *Lewe*. The little River, or rather Brook of *Beck*, has its rising about *Putsay* and *Avernas*, from thence runs to *Landen*, and so to *Lewe*.

July 18. *Lewe*, where it joyns with the lesser *Geet*; and all these three small Rivers joyn in one, about half a League below *Lewe*, which continues its course to the River *Rupel*, about a League higher than *Dieft*, from whence 'tis conveyed by *Arschot* and *Mecklin* to the *Scheld*. About six in the Afternoon the Mareschal de *Joyenſe* came up with the Left Wing of Horse, and the Body of Foot about eight of the Clock, which for more expedition the Prince of *Conti* had order'd to march, after they had pass'd the *Jecker*, upon four Columns, with the best part of the Train of Artillery. As 'twas then too late to begin so great a Work as the Enemy had now in hand, *Luxembourg* contented himself to order the disposition of the Army to the several Posts in order to begin early the next day. For this end he posseſſ'd himself of the Village of *Landen* upon his Right, where he order'd the Marquis of *Crequi* Mareschal de Camp, with the Brigades of *Bourbonnois* and *Lyonnais*, to which the Marquis of *Fenquieres* Lieutenant General joyn'd afterwards the Brigade of *Maulevrier*; besides, between this Village of *Landen* and that of *St. Gertrudenland*, he order'd the Brigades of *Navarre*, *Anjou*, and *Artois*, under the Command of the Count de *Sole* Mareschal de Camp, with the Dragoons of *Caylus* and *Finmarcon*, and the Regiments of *Aſfeld*; *Berwick* and *Rubantel* both Lieutenant Generals, the Baron of *Brefſey*, and *Sarsfield* Lord *Lucan*, Mareschals de Camp, were order'd to march with the Brigades of *Piémont*, the King's, *Cruffol*, *Orleans*, and *Reynold*, to the Village of *High-Winden*, where they joyn'd the Brigades of *Salis* and *Arbouville*, which had been posted here before by the Lieutenant General *Montchevreuil*. Note, That the late King *James's* Guards

Guards were in this Brigade of *Arbonville*, but not July 18. being detach'd with *Montchevreuil* upon the pretended design of the Lines, they were afterwards put in some of the Brigades which were posted upon the Enemies Right at *Landen*, and between that and *St. Gertruydenland*, of which we have now given an account, and which afterwards charg'd us at *Neerlanden*, where they were vigorously repulsed ; of which more hereafter. Between these two Villages where the foresaid Infantry had been posted, viz. *Landen* and *Overwinden*, *Luxembourg* order'd a Line of Horse of 7 Squadrons of the Kings House, of the Mestre de Camp or Colonel General of Horse's Regiment, of the Regiments of *Dauphin Stranger*, and that of *Bourbon*, with the Mareschal *de Villeroy*, and the Sieur *Rozen* Lieutenant General, and the Duke of *Rouquelaure* Mareschal de Camp. He order'd a second Line, made up of the Brigades of French and Suiss Guards, and that of *Gniche*, Commanded by the Prince of *Conti*: A third of Horse, made up of the rest of the Household, the Brigades of *Bolem*, Carabiniers, and the Regiment of *Praeflin* which remain'd of the Mestre de Camp Generals Brigade ; The Marquis *de Fenquieres*, and the Sieur *Busca*, both Lieutenant Generals, the Duke of *Elboenf*, and the Count of *Nassau*, Mareschals de Camp, had the Command of this Line. After, he order'd a fourth Line of Foot, consisting of the Brigades of *Vermandois*, *Zurbeck*, and *Zurlaube Suissers*, *Nice*, Royal *Roussillon*, and *la Sarre*. The rest of the Horse, Commanded by Lieutenant General *Vateville*, made up several other Lines, as the Ground wou'd permit ; and the whole disposition of the Horse was made according to the Orders received from the Duke of *Chartres*, who

Com-

July 18. commanded it. The Chevalier de Bezons Marechal de Camp, with the Reserve, was posted behind the Village of *Overwinden*, and Lieutenant-General *Ximenes*, and Marechal de Camp *Praontal* were commanded to the same place with several Brigades of Horse drawn both from the Right and from the Left. The Reserve was made up here with three Squadrons of the Grand Mousquetaires, the Regiments of Dragoons of *Bellegarde*, *St. Fremond*, *St. Hermine*, each consisting of four Squadrons, besides two Battalions of the Fuziliers. This is the Order in which the French Army remain'd this Night.

As soon as the Enemy drew up by our Camp, the King order'd Brigadier *Ramsey* with his Brigade then compos'd of five Battalions, viz. *Offerrell*, *Mackay*, *Lauder*, *Leven*, and *Monroe*, to the Right of all before our Right Wing of Horse, to guard some Hedges and hollow Ways which there cover'd our Right just upon the Right of the Village of *Laér*. The Brandenbourg Battalions were posted at this Village, and to the Left of it, and more to the Left the Infantry of *Hanover*. Prince Charles of *Brandenbourg*, as Major-General, commanded the six Battalions of *Brandenbourg*, and Lieutenant-General *Du Mont* those of *Hanover*, with whom he was to defend the Village of *Neerwinden*, that cover'd part of our Camp between the Right Wing of Horse and our main Body. These were afterwards reinforce'd by the First Battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, the Second Battalion of Dutch Guards, and the Second Battalion of Scotch Guards. Upon the Left at *Neerlanden* his Majesty order'd the First Battalion of the Royal Regiment, *Churchill's*,

Selwyns

Selwyn's, and Trelawney's, Prince Frederick's Battalion July 18.

of *Danes*, and *Fagel's*, to possess this Vilage that cover'd the Left of our Body of Foot, which upon the Enemies approach had wheel'd from the Left to the Right, to bring up their Left to the Brook of *Beck*, where 'twas cover'd by this Village of *Neerlanden*. The Ground was open between *Neerwinden* and *Neerlanden*, whereupon his Majesty order'd a Retrenchment to be made in the night from the one to the other, to cover our Body of Foot, which indeed was but a slight Breast-work, as a Man may judge by the time they had to make, and the number of Men that worked about it, viz. 30 Men per Battalion; and yet the French King is pleas'd to call this, in his Letter to the Archbishop of *Paris*, a *formidable Retrenchment*; which Hyperbolical Epithet would certainly have been more becoming a Poet's licentious way of writing, who to render the least things admirable is allowed to heighthen their Idea's with pompous and high-flown Epithets, than the Honour and Credit of a King, who, one would think, shou'd be oblig'd in such a Case to the strictest Rules of Truth, particularly when 'tis to set forth his own Praise. What remain'd of the Body of Foot was drawn up in one Line within this Retrenchment to defend it. Our Dragoons upon the Left were order'd to the Village of *Dormal* to guard that Pass upon the Brook of *Beck*, and from thence our Left Wing of Horse reached to *Neerlanden*, where 'twas cover'd by this Brook, and from thence turn'd off to the Right behind our Body of Foot, where it made as 'twere the Figure of an Elbow.

July 19. The King, who hitherto had been on Horseback, continually till late in the Evening, to order the disposition of his Army, to visit and lecture the Posts that cover'd us, and to see how our Retreatment went on, at last order'd his Coach to be brought up to the Rear of Stanley's Regiment, where his Majesty went in to take a little rest, and at the same time to be ready upon every Occasion. The King repos'd in his Coach two or three hours, and early in the morning his Majesty, whose Piety is as unparallel'd as his Valour, sent for Doctor Menard, one of his Chaplains, into the Coach to pray with him suitably to the Occasion, and to beg a Blessing upon his Majesty's Arms, but above all that God would be pleas'd to preserve his precious Person (as he had hitherto done in the most evident Dangers) under the Wings of his Almighty and Gracious Providence. And tho' the King, who is Pious without Ostentation or Hypocrisie, would not have his Devotion publish'd out of his Closet, yet I thought my self oblig'd to publish this, for an Example to our Officers and Soldiers, that they may be sensible that the most Heroick Valour is that which is grounded upon a good Conscience, and a true Christian Piety; that they are mightily mistaken who think that Piety at such a time does express a dejectedness and fear of Mind, (which indeed is true in those, who are never Pious but then) and that Men cannot express how undaunted and unconcern'd they are at such an hour, but by bellowing out their Oaths, and telling Stories of their filthy and infamous Debaucheries. Would to God his Majesty's Forces would as readily propose to themselves the King's Example in this Case,

Cause, as they are willing to follow him when he *July 19.*
leads them to engage their Enemies.
At Sun-rising we found the Enemies drawn up
within Cannon-shot, which then began to play up,
on them with good success : They sustain'd it
with an admirable Constancy, and tho' our Can-
non made great execution (being very well po-
sted upon several Batteries on the Right and Left,
and all along within the Retrenchment) yet the
Enemies Horse remain'd as firm and immovable as
so many Rocks, without offering to make any mo-
tion for about two hours together, till above six
of the Clock, that they made a motion to draw
nearer to our Retrenchment, but they found our
Cannon so inconvenient, that they quitted the mid-
dle of the Plain, and made their Infantry march off
some to our Right towards the Villages of *Neer-*
winden and *Lare*, and to our Left towards the Vil-
lage of *Neerlanden*, *Luxembourg*, who found that
to make his way into our Camp he must first make
himself Master of the Villages of *Lare* or *Neerwin-*
den, order'd about eight of the Clock the Attack
of this Left Village after this manner. Lieutenant-
General Rubants commanded the Right of the At-
tack with the King's, and *Cruſſal's* Brigades : *Mont-*
cheureuil the Left with the Brigades of *Salis*, *Suiffers*,
and *Arberville*. The Duke of *Berwick* the Center
with the Brigades of *Piémont* and *Orleans*. These
three Lieutenant-Generals had under them Baron
Bressy, and *Sarsfield* Lord *Lucan*, for Major-Gen-
erals. Thus far the French Account. To sustain
the Attack made by these six Brigades, as we have
before told it; we had only the six Battalions of
Hanover, and three of the Guards. The Sieur *Re-*
nold

July 19. nold had at the same time Orderts to joyn the Reserve with his Brigade, and the Sieurs Ximenes and Pracontal with their Body of Horse, and to attack the Village of *Lare*, where Brigadier *Ramsey* commanded with his five Battalions, besides the Battalions of *Churchill* and *Trelawney* that had been sent off from the Left at *Neerlanden* (where they had been posted the night before) to re-inforce *Ramsey* upon the Right. The Enemy made their Attack with all the Vigour possible, and the success was various for some time. The First Battalion of Guards was at first broken, and then rally'd again with the Second, after the loss of a great many Officers and Soldiers. The French were forc'd to give way, but the Duke of *Bourbon* came to their relief with the Brigade of *Guiche*, which renew'd their Vigour, and then ours on their side began to make way. Brigadier *Ramsey* was attack'd very vigorously with the whole Reserve of Dragoons besides the Regiment Colonel, that had re-inforc'd it with *Reynold's* Brigade. The *Brandenbourg* Battalions who lin'd the Hedges and Way between *Lare* and *Neerwinden* had their share between these two Attacks. The Dispute was hot at *Lare*, and the Fire very violent, but our People at last gave way, by which the Enemy had the opportunity to come in upon the Right and charge our Horse, but the Elector of *Bavaria* received them with such Vigour that he drove them back again with a great slaughter : Brigadier *Ramsey* rally'd his Brigade, and they charg'd the Enemy that had possess'd themselves of the Village of *Lare* with such Fury that they beat them out again, regain'd their Post, and made great Slaughter among the Enemies. The

Bras-

Brandenbourg Battalions with Prince *Charles* became *July 19.* again Masters of their Post; and the King rallied the *Hanover* and his own Battalions at *Neerwinden*, and made them Charge the Enemy again, where they had now, as appears by their own Account which I have inserted, seven Brigades; *Cressell*, the King's, *Salis*, *Arbouville*, *Piemont*, *Orleans*, and *Guiche*, under the Command of three Lieutenant-Generals, besides the Duke of *Bourbon* who had come to the Relief with the last Brigade; nevertheless our handful of rallied Men charg'd them with such Vigour, that they made them retreat, tho' they cou'd not so entirely beat them out of this Village, but that they continued Masters of some of the outermost Hedges. The French Account to cover this, says, that we were then considerably re-inforç'd both at *Lare* and *Neerwinden* from our Body of Foot; but 'tis certain there was no such thing; 'twas only the same Forces rally'd that had the Credit of re-gaining their former Post, and of beating back their numerous Enemies that had taken it from them. What remain'd of our Infantry was but enough to line the Retrenchment that cover'd us to the Plain, and 'twas not thought fit to bring one Battalion from thence to re-inforce our Troops at *Neerwinden*, lest we should have left the most dangerous way into our Camp open to the Enemy. The Duke of *Berwick*, who had been very busie and eager at this Attack, push'd so far as to fall in amongst our Men with his Aid de Camp *Acmonghty*: They were undistinguish'd for some time, till Brigadier *Churchill* came near, and heard them cursing the *Sniffers* for not having done their Duty. The Brigadier remember'd *Acmonghty's* Face, and tho'

July 19. tho' he did not see the Duke of Berwick's, yet by ACMough'ty's Employment he gues'd at the Person, and so made them both his Prisoners.

The French tried their Fortune after this at Neer-landen, to see if they cou'd have better success up-on our Left than they had upon our Right. The King (as we have said before) had in the morning, sent off from this Post the Battalions of Churchill and Trellawney to re-inforce Brigadier Ramsey upon the Right, so that there remain'd but four Battalions for the Defence of this Place, viz. The First Battalion of the Royal Regiment, Selwyn's, Prince Frederick's, and Eagle's. The four Regiments of Dragoons of Cailus, Finmearcon, and two of Asfeld had pass'd the Brook of Beck, between this and Landen, to come and attack us upon our Flank in this Post. The Marquis de Cregui, who commanded the Brigades that had been posted the overnight at Landen, order'd them down to Charge us at the same time in Front on this side of the Brook. The Brigades were, Bourbonnois, Lyonnais, Anjou, and Artois, King James his Guards being then amongst them. Tis true, the Post we had to defend was not weak; but twas attack'd with a great disproportion of Forces, and the Fire was very smart on both sides. The King, who was every where where there was any Action, rid from the Right here to the Left as soon as the Enemy attack'd this Post. The First Battalion of the Royal Regiment was after a sharp dispute forc'd to retire, but after sustain'd by Selwin's, who observing a Passage in this place where Horse could come in upon his Rear, order'd Trees to be cut down, and stop it up. We caus'd likewise that House to be set on fire, where Hamilton's Granadiers

diers had before been posted : But both these Regiments were at last sustain'd by Prince Frederick's, and *Fagel's*, and after a sharp Dispute of about two hours had the advantage ; the Enemy were intirely beaten off, and pursu'd quite out of our De-file into the very Plain, so that they attempted this Place no more. The King, who was present most part of the time with *Selwyn's* Regiment, was an Eye-witness of this Action, and beheld them pursuing the Enemies. The French Account pretends that we were beaten from this Post quite into our Retrenchment, and that because *Luxembourg* found that this was not a place where Horse cou'd pass into our Camp, he order'd them to leave it ; but the truth is they left it because we beat them from it.

Hitherto the success of the Day was visibly on our side, and both our Artillery and small Shot had done wonders. And the French who continu'd still a faint fire at *Neerwinden* seem'd to have their Belly full. 'Tis said that most of the General Officers were of the Opinion to retire, but *Luxembourg*, who had still the Brigade of the French and Swiss Guards, and the Swiss Brigades of *Zurlanbe* and *Zurbeck*, as a Reserve of fresh Men, resolv'd with these to try t'other Onset, and to see if they could not carry the Village of *Neerwinden* by this their very last effort. The Prince of *Conti* came at the Head of these Brigades to make the Attack. The Enemies had remain'd Masters of the outermost Hedges of this Village, as we have said before, and our rally'd Forces, tho' they had the advantage in the last Charge to make the Enemy give way considerably, yet they could not intirely clear the Vil

July 19. Village of them. The Prince of *Conti*, with these three fresh Brigades, and the best Foot the French had in their Army, charged our People so vigorously (who had been engaged here from the begining to this time, which was now between two and three of the Clock, and wearied with so long service) that they were forced at last to give way, and the French remained Masters of the Avenues of this Village. Immediately upon this success the Mareschal de *Luxembourg* came to observe the Passages that led to our Camp for the Horse to march in. He found a very narrow one ; however the Mareschal de *Villeroy* undertook to bring in Horse this way, and so he order'd five Squadrons of the King's House to file off upon the Left (which was the nearest to the Pass) to come into our Camp. The Light-Horse first, then the Gens d'Armes, and after three Squadrons of Life-Guards. As this Body of Horse came into our Camp they extended themselves upon their Left, and form'd their Squadrons under their Infantry. Count *d'Arco*, General of the Bavarian Cuirassiers, charged them with such Vigour that he repulsed them quite within their Foot, notwithstanding their brave resistance. The Duke of *Chartres*, who charged at the Head of the French Horse, found himself environ'd with our Forces, and narrowly escaped being made Prisoner. 'Twas then that we endeavour'd to regain once more this Post of *Neerwinden*. The Elector upon the Right, order'd two Battalions to Charge the Enemy in Front, whilst three others should Charge them upon their Left Flank, but the first Brigades of *Piémont*, the King's, *Cruſſol*, *Guiche*, *Arboville*, and *Orleans*, upon the Advantage the Brigade of Guards and

and *Swissers* had now gained at this place, Rally'd July 19th and reinforced them; so that the Attempt became impossible; They fell upon two Battalions of *Hanover*, and made them quite give way. The two Battalions, one of *Dutch* and the other of *Scots Guards*, which the Elector had commanded to Charge the Enemy in the front, had spent all their Ammunition by their continual Fire for so many hours: The Elector order'd to have Ammunition brought them, but it could not come time enough to do business. The King, who had left *Nierlanden* upon the Enemy's fresh Attempt upon this Place, led twice the English Battalions to the Charge, up to the right of the Retrenchment, which was now Flanked and under the Enemy's Command, where they Fought with very much bravery as they had done every where else. In the mean while *Luxembourg*, who had found a more convenient Passage for the Horse between the Posts of the King's and *Zurk's* Brigades, came in himself with the Prince of *Conti* and the Count de *Marsin* into the Plain of our Camp, with the Carabiniers and several other Regiments, whilst the Marechal de *Joyeuse* and the Duke of *Bourbon* (who had left the Brigade of *Guiche* to Post himself upon his Wing of Horse) pass'd with the Count *Nassau* Marechal de Camp, more to his Left between the Villages of *Neerminden* and *Lare*, with the Mestre de Camp's, Royal *Roussillon*, and Cuirassiers Brigades. The first that had come in with *Conti* joyn'd with the King's Horse (that had Rally'd behind their Foot where they had been repuls'd by the Count d' *Aves*) and fell on upon the *Hanover* Horse, and broke them. The Sieur *Ximenes*, the Count de *Guiscard*, the Chevalier *Bezon*, and the Sieur *Prascontal*,

July 19. came in upon their Left, with part of the second Line of Horse, and the Reserve, along the Hedges of *Lare*. The Marquis of *Harcourt*, who had been sent from *Huy* with his Detachment of 22 Squadrons, came time enough to have his share of the day ; He joyn'd thele, and made his Dragoons alight to chafe our Foot out of the Village of *Latr*. The Duke of *Villeroy* came in upon our Right of the Retrenchment with the Sieur *Rosen*, and the Marquis de *Fenquieres*, and the Sieur *Busca*, Lieutenant-Generals, and the Duke of *Roquelaure*, Mareschal de Camp, with the rest of the King's House ; however, this Place was disputed with a great deal of Bravery by our Right of the English Foot Posted here. They were Flank'd by the Enemy's Foot, now Masters of the Village of *Neerwinden*, and in Front by the Brigades of *Vernaudis*, *Nite*, *Ronfillon*, and *la Sare* : They came off and Rallyed several times, and went on again with a great deal of Courage, notwithstanding the Enemy's continued Fire both Front and Flank ; but at last the Enemy overpow'rd them so much, that they remain'd Masters of this part of the Retrenchment, which they levell'd to make room for this Body of Horse to come in. However, they did not come in upon so easy Terms, but that the first Troop of Life-Guards, whereof the Mareschal de *Lixembourg* is Colonel, lost their Standard, which was taken by a Soldier of *Talmash*'s Battalion of Guards. The Fusiliers suffer'd very much in this Action.

After the *Hanover* Horse had been broken by the Enemy, the rest of our Right Wing of Horse being cut off from our Body of Foot, was soon overthrown by them, who now had the opportunity in Charge us both Front and Flank. The Elector of *Bavaria* did

did what he could to resist the numerous Multitude of the Enemy's Horse that Charg'd him thus ; but finding it impossible, he, with the Advice of his Generals, resolved to Retreat, and made the Cuirassiers by a Counter-march face the Enemy ; but the Enemy had already so far overpow'r'd them, that the Retreat was difficult. The Enemy Charging on all sides, mingl'd themselves with the Horse that had got to the River. The Elector with some difficulty and hazard passed the Bridge, and Rally'd on t' other side as many of our scatter'd Horse and Foot as cou'd get over, which did some Service to those who were still on this side of the River ready to pass. The King did what he could to remedy this Disorder in our Right Wing of Horse ; he rid to the Left to bring up the English Horse for the relief of our Right : But the Enemy, who were now Masters of our Retrement, had got another Body of Horse in our Camp more, to their Right of *Villeroy*, under the Command of the Duke *d'Elboeuf* Mareschal de Camp, followed by Lieutenant-General *Vauterville*, with the Right of the Second Line. The Duke *de Montmorency*, who hitherto had been with the Mareschal *d'Luxembourg* his Father, repaired to his Post here as Mareschal de Camp, and put himself at the Head of the Brigades of *Kotembourg* and *Presle*; these fell upon the Right Flank of the Dutch Horse, and put them in disorder before that the English Horse which were led on by the King, could come up and form their Squadrons : so that they were forc'd to Charge the Enemy in the same order they rid up to them, and most of them had rid as fast as the Horse could Gallop ; however, that did not hinder several of them from doing extraordinary

July 19. Service that day. The King Charg'd at the Head of them himself, and Luxembourg's Account says the same thing of his Majesty, that he Fought at the Head of my Lord Galloway's Regiment, which distinguished its self very much this day. Colonel Wyndham Charg'd several times through and through the Enemy's Squadrons. Colonel Langton was made Prisoner. The Duke of Ormond Charged at the Head of one of Brigadier Lundy's Squadrons, that had the opportunity to form it self in Order, and Fought amongst the thickest of the Enemies with an incomparable Bravery, such as became the Son of the Great Ossory, and the Heir of the Virtues as well as of the Wealth of a Family of Heroes. His Horse (as he was engaged in the crowd of Enemies) was shot under him, and a Villain was offering to Stab him, which he already had endeavour'd by a pull of his Sword down the upper part of his Breast, after he had first cut him upon the Wrist; when a Generous Enemy (a Gentleman of the French King's Guards) perceiving such an air of Virtue and Quality, rid up and stopped the bloody Villain's Hand, and asked his Name and Quality, of which he gave immediate notice to the Duke d'Elboeuf, who (as we have now said) Headed the Horse in this place. He received the Duke of Ormond with very great Civility, gave him the ablest Surgeons to dress him, and sent him in his Coach to his Quarter.

The King, who saw now that the French Horse was got in every where, that they had overthrown our Right Wing which already pass'd the River in great disorder, and that 'twas impossible to resist, order'd our Infantry to retreat to Dormal upon the Brook

Brook of *Berk*, which Post had hitherto been kept *July 19*
 by the Dragoons of the Left Wing, who had no-
 thing to do this day: The Left of this Wing of
 Horse pass'd at *Osnal* a little below, and so they
 went by the King's Orders to *Lewi*. The King, who
 had stay'd so long to give Orders for the Retreat
 till he found that the Enemies were surrounding him
 on all sides, and had already taken several Pri-
 oners almost by his Majesty's Person, resolved to re-
 pais the River at the Bridge that had been made at
Werbespen. 'Twas with very great difficulty that
 the King gained this Pass. There was now nothing
 but Confusion and Disorder in our Camp; all those
 which could not get the Passes for the Retreat, be-
 ing press'd by the Enemy, were forced to fling
 themselves into the River in our Rear; this was
 the fur of our Right Wing of Horse, and part of
 the Left, and of the Foot that had lagged at
Narwinkel and Lewi, where the Enemy had cut
 off the Communication with our Left. A great
 many of both Horse and Foot were drowned in
 the River, where the opposite Banks were generally
 so very steep and high, that when they were got
 to 'other side, yet even then they found 'twas very
 difficult for them to save themselves, especially the
 Horse: My Lord of *Ashme* narrowly escap'd be-
 ing drown'd. The Cannon and Artillery Waggon
 made up in fift to the Passes upon the River, that
 they issuing from all sides, (besides Horse and Foot)
 were generally so badged in, that 'twas almost im-
 possible to get either one way or other, which
 is the reason that so many of our Cannon were ca-
 tive, and only that escaped which were off with the
 Infantry by *Dormel* to *Lewi*. If the Enemy's Horse
 were

July 19. were so brisk to Charge those who could retreat no where but by the River, where our People were in the greatest Confusion imaginable, they were as cautious to meddle with those who could observe the least Order in their Retreat. Lieutenant-General *Talmaß* had the care to bring off the English Foot of the main Body by *Dormat*, which he did with as much Prudence as he had before fought with Bravery in the unequal dispute of the Retrenchment, where he had a Horse shot under him. He had Sir *Henry Bellaf* Major-General along with him, who signaliz'd himself very much this day. As the Enemy offer'd to trouble his Retreat, he made the Battalions face, and Present to them, and then they halted, unwilling to feel any more the fire of our Foot, and thus he brought them off safely to *Lewe*; this is the cause that so many Battalions of his Majestys Forces of the Body of Foot suffer'd so little that day. When the King had pass'd the River at *Neerbeek*, he joyn'd part of his Foot Guards, and of the Horse of the Left Wing, and what had pass'd of *Ramsey's* Brigade, with which he joyned the Elector of *Bavaria*, and those Forces that he had brought off along with him, and serv'd to *Baecthem* near *Likewert*; and the rest of the Army that had retreated by *Dormat* to *Lewe*, march'd on, and Incamp'd at *Doeß*. There were some whom the disorder of the day lett as far as *Breda*. All our Baggage had been sent to *Lewe* the over-night, where twas safely brought off in respect of the Enemy, but generally Plunder'd by our own People. As soon as the King came to his Quartier that Night at *Baecthem*, notwithstanding the perpetual Sarcasm of the day, and that he had been on Horseback from

Three in the Morning, yet he dispatched Thirty Expresses with his own hand to the several Princes and States our Allies, to give them notice of what had happen'd, one to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who was then Incamp'd almost under the Walls of *Lille*, where we have left him. A Man may safely challenge History to produce all its Hero's, and see, not only if any King, but if any General has ever exposed his Person so much as his Majesty did this day, who shared the hazards of it equally with any Officer or Soldier in the Army. His Majesty was every where, where there was any Action in the midst of the Enemy's Fire, both with the Horse and with the Foot, whom he led on himself several times to the Enemy, and all this while without Armour, which the King would not put on to be better able to resist the Fatigues and Labours of the day, which his Majesty foresaw would be very great; and 'twas a Special or rather Miraculous effect of the goodness of God that then preserved his Majesty, which can never be too much acknowledg'd by his People. The King narrowly miss'd three Musket shots, one through his Periwig, which made him deaf for a while; another through the Sleeve of his Coat, which did no harm; the third carried off the Knot of his Scarf, and left a small contusion on his Side. His Majesty got this day even the Respect and Admiration of his Enemies, who proclaimed louder his Majesties Heroick Valour than we can do our selves. 'Twas the common saying amongst them, That they wanted but such a King to make them Masters of Christendom. The Prince of *Capri*, in his Intercepted Letter to the Princess his Wife, mentions, that he saw the King every where

July 19.

July 19. where present where there was any Action, exposing himself to the greatest dangers, and that so much Valour deserved very well the quiet possession of the Crown he wore. I do not say this out of a principle of Flattery ; His Majesty is above it, and I so much below, that the most I can say cannot amount to it ; but I have said this only to disabuse many of the King's good Subjects, who may be imposed upon by ill minded malicious People. I dare say, not only that no General, but even no Officer nor private Sentinel, can be produced out of ancient or modern History, that for his Age has been expos'd to so many dangers as the King, that has seen so many Warlike Actions, and that has been present at so many Battels and Sieges, and therefore 'tis certainly a wonderful blessing of God, and a singular token of the Care he takes of his Majesty's Person, that his Majesty has hitherto escaped : So that we may reasonably expect, that as God has so wonderfully rais'd him to a Throne, so he will still preserve him for some greater Work ; and that notwithstanding the present prosperity of the Enemy's Arms, yet he is still reserv'd (when once our Sins will not be more prevalent than our Arms) for a Curb to check the French Power and Greatness, and to protect his People. As soon as Luxembourg was Master of our Camp, he contented himself to pursue his Victory no farther than the Banks of the River in our Rear, and the best part of our Foot had retreated in Order (as we have laid before) in sight of their Success, to Lere. When the Camp remained clear, and that most of our Troops had repass'd the River, the Marechal de Luxembourg order'd the Cannon that had been taken from us to be drawn upon a Line, which

which was fir'd thrice in token of their Victory ; *July 19.*
 their small Shot, both Horse and Foot drew up, and
 did the same, and remain'd encamp'd about *Lan-*
dern that night. *Luxembourg* dispatched post imme-
 diately Monsieur *d'Artagnan* to the French King, to
 let him know the advantage he had got over our
 Army ; for which good News the French King gave
 him the Government of *Arras*, vacant by the death
 of Lieutenant General Count *de Montchevreuil* kill'd
 in this Engagement. He likewise order'd the *Te*
Deum to be hung in the Cathedral Church of *Noſtre*
Dame at *Paris*, and writ the following Letter to the
 Arch-Bishop of the Place ; which, for the Pomp and
 Greatness of its Stile, considering the truth of the
 matter, 'twill not be amiss to Insert here.

The French King's Letter to the Arch-Bishop of Paris.

C O U S I N,

T He Army which the Enemies had in Flanders,
 made up of the choicest of their Troops, and
 Commanded by the Prince of Orange in Person, was
 attacked in its own Camp the 29th. of the last Month,
 by my Cousin the Mareschal Duc de Luxembourg, in
 pursuance of the Orders I had given him. The Enemies,
 who did foresee his design, left nothing undone that could
 secure them ; and tho' their Camp was already very ad-
 vantageous by its situation, yet they had fortified it with
 Formidable Retrenchments, and with an Incredible
 Work ; nevertheless they have been forced in it, and
 put to flight : Part of their Army is remain'd upon the
 Place, part drown'd in the River, and the rest disper-

M

sed ;

July 19 sed; many of their General Officers, and a great number of others kill'd or taken Prisoners; 76 Pieces of Canon, 8 Mortars, 9 Pontons left in the Field of Battel, 12 Kettle-Drums, 60 Standards, and 22 Colours, either taken by force or left by the dying Men. There is nothing but what my Enemies ought to fear after so terrible a Defeat; there is nothing but what I have a right to expect, but I restrain all my Wishes to the good of my Subjects; and I desire no other fruits of so great a Victory, but that my Enemies may at last open their Eyes, and prove attentive to their true Interest, and think of a solid and durable Peace, which I have still offer'd them in the midst of my greatest Prosperity. 'Tis to ask it of God, and to render him thanks for so many Blessings, that I desire you wou'd cause the Te Deum to be sung in the Cathedral Church of my good Town of Paris, at the day and hour which the Grand Maitre, or Master of the Ceremonies shall tell you from me; and so, Cousin, I pray God to have you in his good and holy keeping,

Given at Marly, the 7th. of August, in the Year 1693. Signed Louis, and beneath, Phelypeaux. Indors'd, To my Cousin the Arch-Bishop of Paris, Duke and Peer of France, and Commander of my Orders.

Tho' the advantage the French had this day was considerable enough to order the Arch-Bishop of Paris to sing the Te Deum in his Cathedral Church, yet Truth is stretched to such a heighth in it, that the Stile of it is altogether Romantick. 'Tis observable, that the French King says in this Letter, That our Army was Commanded by the King in Person, which is as much as to say, That the King generously expos'd

expos'd his Person in all the dangers of the day, July 19. when Luxembourg attack'd his Army; but the French King's Imperious Greatness would not allow him to do the King Justice in so explicit Terms. Next, the Letter says, that we had foreseen the design, and had omitted nothing that was necessary for our security, that tho' the situation of our Camp was very advantageous, yet we fortified it with a *Formidable Retrenchment*, and an *Incredible Work*, and that nevertheless we were forced in it, &c. Certainly a Man that knows nothing else of the Matter, would think by this, that the Allies had known of the design at least several days before hand, and that they had been all this time fortifying themselves in their Camp, in order to a vigorous resistance; nay, that they had almost as good Works as those about a Fortified Town to cover them, else what is the meaning of *Formidable Retrenchments*, and an *Incredible Work*? and yet it appears by their own Relation sent to Court (of which the French King was not therefore ignorant) that when first they came in presence of our Camp, 'twas open, and had no other strength but what the nature of the ground afforded, and that the Retrenchment was made in very few hours in the night before the Engagement; and 'tis certain, the order was but for 30 Men per Battalion to work at it; Let any Man judge therefore whether in five hours time at most they could make a Retrenchment so formidable as 'tis here represented. But the advantage they have had over us, wanted reality to make it so great a Victory, and therefore the Author of the Letter has supply'd it with words. As for the particulars of our Losses, as Colours, Standards, Kettle-Drums, Cannon, Mortars,

July 19. tars, and Pontons, for the most part 'tis but an imaginary advantage, and, so far as there is a real loss in it, 'tis what can be easily recover'd; but all the Soldiers, the brave Generals, and other good Officers which the Freach King has lost this day, is what he cannot so soon recover, and here his loss does very much exceed ours. And now therefore is there so much reason to say; that there is nothing but *what the Allies have reason to fear from him, after so terrible a defeat?* The latter end of the Campagne is a sufficient testimony to the contrary. But however, to comfort the Allies in their Losses, his most Christian Majesty is very compassionate, and notwithstanding so great an advantage, which gives him reason to hope every thing, yet he expresses the greatest tenderness imaginable for their Interest, and desires no other Fruits of so great a Victory, but *that the Allies would be made sensible of their true Interest* (which so far I pray God they may) and enter into the sentiments of a solid and durable Peace, which he has so often offer'd to them in the midst of his Victories; that is, for all Europe to put on his Fetters, which indeed is the way to make a lasting Peace when no body shall be able to resist him. This kindness for the Allies Interest (notwithstanding so great a Victory) is, I suppose, the reason why after our Defeat, and that our Army, as his Letter says, was intirely dispers'd, yet the French King would not take Brussels, Louvain, and Malines, &c. which now (if our Army was dispers'd) did lye open and defenceless to his victorious Forces; that likewise he did not insult the City of Liege, which had so insolently refus'd the Neutrality; and that he has only Besieged Charleroy after so great an overthrow,

throw, which place we were not in a capacity to *July 19.*
relieve, whether we had fought or no. This is sufficient to convince Impartial Men, that the Victory was far from being so great and so advantageous in reality, as 'tis in this Letter to the Arch-Bishop, wherein there is more of the *Te Regem* than *Te Deum Laudamus*, which at last only comes in by the by:

Luxembourg's Letter to the French King, sent by Monsieur *d'Artagnan*, as it has been published, is a piece much of the same Stile, only he gives the Allies their due commendation, saying, That they did Wonders: But this comes in only to Enhance the Glory of the Victory, and to pass a greater Compliment upon his Forces, who, as he says, did better, (*i. e.*) did more than those who did Wonders in their defence: It should rather have been said, that they were double the number, and by that means overpow'rd the bravery of their Enemies. He adds, That the Princes of the Blood out-did themselves in this Action; that as for his part, he had no other share in the Action, but only to take *Huy*, to attack the Prince of *Orange*, and to beat him (which is as much as to say, that all this is no great matter for the Mareschal *de Luxembourg*) as His Majesty had expressly Commanded him: But not a word of God, nor the least expression of Thankfulness to him for the Victory. If we read former Histories, we shall find as great Hero's that have done as great Exploits, but have been more humble in their success. The French make their loss very little and inconsiderable, about 2000 kill'd, and 3000 wounded; but that the Allies had about 20000 Men Kill'd, Wounded, and Prisoners; but I believe 'twill appear by and by, that when they reckon'd our Losses, 'twas rather

July 19. ther their own, and that if we transpose them, twill be near the truth of the matter. 'Tis certain, that we have taken from them 19 Colours, and 37 Standards, which, considering the proportion of Forces, is more than they gain'd from us, particularly as to the number of Colours; for besides, that the French had double our number of Foot, that their Battalions never have but three Colours at the most in each, our *Brandenbourg* and *Hanover* Foot have as many Colours as there are Companies in every Battalion, insomuch that some Battalions have a dozen, and therefore 'tis more for us in proportion to have taken 19 Colours from them, than if they had taken 50 from us; by which the Reader may judge which suffer'd most this day, the French Infantry or ours. They have had a prodigious number of Officers Kill'd and Wounded, of all sorts and Ranks, but the chiefest are these:

Officers Kill'd.

The Count de *Montchevreuil*, Lieutenant General; Marquis de *Lignery*, Lieutenant of the Life-Guards, and Major General; The Counts of *Montfort*, *St. Simon*, and *Montrevel*, Brigadiers; Brigadier *Quoadt*, Brigadier *Boble*, Colonel of the Royal German Regiment; the Duke d' *Uzés*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Crousol*; Prince *Paul* of *Lorrain*, Son to the Prince of *Lislebonne*; Count de *Gassion*, Officer of the Life-Guards, and Governor of *Rochel*; Marquis of *Chauvillon* of the Guards; Chevalier *Rosen*, Count de *St. Mark*, Son to the Lieutenant General and Colonel; Messieurs *Chaffenet*, *Gaviat*, *Vauvry*, &c. Captains of the Guards; *Du Guay*, and

and *Dongy*, Majors; *Micheli*, Commandant of one of *Reynolds* Battalions.

Dead of their Wounds.

Sarsfield Lord *Lucan*, Major General, at *Huy*; *Marquis of Rebe*, Brigadier and Colonel of the Regiment of *Piemont*; The Marquis *d' Allegre*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Peronne*, both at *Namur*; The Count *de Canisy*, Captain of the Guards, at *Huy*, and Sir *Charles Murray*.

Officers Wounded.

Mareschal *de Joyençe*, Prince of *Conti*, and *Ximenes*, Lieutenant Generals; Duke *de Montmorency*, Major General; the Dukes of *la Rochegayen*, and *Bourbonville*; Count *de Lux*, second Son to the Mareschal of *Luxembourg*, and Brigadier; Count *d' Immecourt*, Brigadier; The Marquises of *Rochefort*, *Sillery*, and *Tracey*, Officers of the Life-Guards; *de Saillant*, of the Foot Guards, Count *de Grandpré*, the Chevalier *de Villeroy*, *Reynold*, *Salis*, and *Zurbeck*, Suisse Brigadiers; *Greder* and *Scheilberg*, Suisse Colonels; *d'Af-feldt*, Colonel of Dragoons; Lieutenant Colonels *Brendlin*, *Buiffon*, and *Planta*, *Schenanner*, Commandant of one of the Battalions of *Stonppa Sniffers*.

Prisoners.

The Duke of *Berwick*, Lieutenant General; Captain *Acmoughtry*, one of his *Aides de Camp*, and several others of less Note. They had above 1400 wounded Officers at *Huy* and *Namur*, besides what they had at *Dinant*, *Charlemont*, and other places, of which several dyed daily. The Religious, both at *Namur* and *Huy*, were every day marching backwards and forwards to Burials; and the Drums did not beat at *Namur*, either for the retreat, or mounting, or relieving of the Guard for three Weeks together:

July 19. gether ; Every Window in the Town, if open, had two or three Night-Caps at it, which were Officers drawn thither in their Chairs to take a little Air. This is what I have had from a worthy Gentleman, that was both Wounded and Prisoner amongst them, and I give the very words he was so kind to send to me in a Letter. So that of these 5000 of the Enemies Kill'd and Wounded, it appears that above half the number were Officers ; and let any body judge whether there was no more of the Soldiers ; nay rather, how many Soldiers must be both Kill'd and Wounded, when they had above 2000 Officers of the number. But what is an unanswerable argument of the greatness of the Enemies loss, notwithstanding their Relations, is that *Luxembourg* retreated the day following to *Warem*, where he remained without the least attempt for fifteen days together ; and yet shall the World believe, that we lost 20000 Men, and they so inconsiderable a number, when they were twice as strong as we before the Engagement ? and that our Army, as they said, should be dispers'd, and yet that they would not pursue their Victory by some considerable Attempt, as on *Brussels*, *Louvain*, or rather *Liege*, that had disobliged them so much by rejecting the Neutrality ? and yet notwithstanding this great Defeat, and dispersion of the Allies, we find that *Luxembourg* Encamp'd very peaceably at *Warem*, within four small Leagues of this City, without offering the least violence to it ; whereby it appears, that the Allies do the French no wrong, when they compute their loss to be about 17000 Men kill'd and wounded ; and that the best part of their Infantry was shatter'd and broken.

As for the loss on our side, 'twas far from being so great as at first apprehended ; for the passage of the River had put our Troops in such confusion, that for the first four or five days after the Fight, it made our loss appear far greater than really it was. As for what loss we really sustain'd the River kill'd as many, if not more men, than the Enemy ; 'tis certain that 'twas the destruction of many more Horses, for the Banks were generally so high on the opposite side, that the Horses cou'd not get out, and the Riders thought themselves happy if they cou'd get off, and leave the Horses to the mercy of the Water. We have found by the review made after the joyning of our Troops from the several places they had retreated to, that we miss'd but between 5 and 6000 fighting Men kill'd, wounded and taken Prisoners ; that we lost 2700 Horses either kill'd, or taken by the Enemy, or drown'd in the River. We had several both Men and Women drown'd in the River that were Attendants on the Army, as Servants, Soldiers Wives, and Sutlers ; and if the French will have them put in the number of our losses, 'twill not yet amount to half their summ of 20000 Men. I will not contest their reckoning of our Cannon, Mortars, Pontons, Colours and Standards, because I have not seen our own List of it ; but if they have taken so many Cannon, Mortars, and Pontons, they may thank the River Geet for it. The chief Officers kill'd were, the Prince of Brabant, who fought with great bravery, to shew that he did not lose Namur through any want of it ; Baron d' Offener, Lieutenant General of the Hanover Troops ; Major-General Bouche of Hanover ; Colonel Wiesel, Lieutenant-Colonels Whaley, Macdougal, Wingfield, Mudie, & Hamilton. Dead of their wounds, Count Solmes,

July 19. Solmes, General of Foot, who had his Leg shot off by a Cannon-Ball the beginning of the Action in the Rear of Earle's Regiment, of which he died two or three days after at Malines; Lieutenant Colonel Cludde dead of his wounds at Louvain. Chief Officers Wounded, the Duke of Holstein Admiral of Flanders; Count d' Areo General of the Bavarian Cuirassiers; the Duke of Ormond Major-General, Baron of Heyden, Brigadier Earle, Colonel Fitz-patrick, Sir Charles Harab, Colonel Seymour, Don Nicola Pigatelli a Spanish Colonel, and a Relation of the present Pope; Don Louis Borgia, Brother to the Duke of Gandia, Colonel of Spanish Horse; Colonel de Bay, Colonel Aylia, Colonel Cordon. Prisoners of note, Lieutenant-General Scraevenor, the Duke of Ormond Major-General, Zuylestein Major-General, Count Bruey Major-General, Colonel Langham, Colonel Lander, Colonel Cordon, Lieutenant Colonel Graham, Major Penton. But for a more particular satisfaction, I shall here insert an exact List of all the Officers Kill'd, Wounded, and Prisoners, of the English Infantry. I could not get that of our English Horse.

July 19.

*A List of the Officers Kill'd, Wounded,
and Prisoners in the Battle of
Landen, in the four English Bri-
gades of Foot.*

Brigade of GUARDS.

First Regiment of English Guards.

Kill'd, Lieutenant-Colonels *Wymfield*, and *Cludde* dead of his Wounds, Captains of the Guards; Captains *Fauiset*, *Villers*, *Forster*, Lieutenants; Ensigns *Swannick* and *Carre*. Wounded, Sir Charles *Harah*, Lieutenant Colonel and Commandant of the Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel *Shrimpton* Captain; Captains *Sandys*, *Barkley*, and *Evans*, Lieutenants; Ensigns, *Hussey* and *Saransay*. Prisoner Lieutenant-Colonel *Gorsuch*, Captain.

Second Regiment.

Kill'd o. Wounded, Colonel *William Seymour*, Son to Sir Edward *Seymour*, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment; Captains, *Wakelin*, *Biffet*, *Martkham*, and *O Brian* Lieutenants; Ensigns, *Hill* and *La Ferrelle*.

In the two Battalions of Dutch Guards.

Kill'd, Count *Solmes*, General of Foot and Colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel *Kretsmar*, Commandant of the third Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonels *Valenbourg*, *Forgel*, and *Harsoft*, Captains; Captains, *Trevercy*, *Jongman*, *Obrecht*, Lieutenants; Ensigns, *Schaep*, *Beaumont*,

July 19. Beaumont, *de la Varenne*; Adjutant *Dummeyer*. Wounded, Colonel *Weck* Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieutenant-Colonels, *Steinallenfels*, *Metral*, *Betzheim*, *Wassenier*, Captains; Captains, *Feré*, *de Witte*, *Pator*, *Baker*, *Colombiere*, *Schmidt*, Lieutenants; *Tilly* Quartermaster; Ensigns, *Zollincoffer*, *Evertzen*, *Els*, *Rechteren*, and *Mortagne*; Prisoners, Lieutenant-Colonels *Rapin*, and *Freyman*, Captains.

In the Regiment of Scotch Guards.

Kill'd, Lieutenant-Colonels *Mudie*, and *Archibald Hamilton*, Captains; Captain *Johnston* Lieutenant; Ensigns, *Verrell* and *Lundy*. Wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel *Scot*, Captain: Captains, *Keir*, *Douglas*, *Sinclair*, and *Cosser*, Lieutenants; Ensign *Campbel*.

CHURCHILL'S Brigade.

Royal Regiment.

Captain *Young* dead of his wounds: Sir *James Cockbourne* Captain, Lieutenants *George Browne*, and *Blake*, and Ensign *White* wounded.

Selwyn.

Kill'd, Captain *Collier*, Lieutenant *Campbel*; Ensign *Burt* dead of his wounds: Wounded, Captain *Sandys*.

Churchill.

Kill'd, Captains *Norwood*, and *Parrey*, and two Ensigns: Wounded, Captain *Salisbury*, one Lieutenant, two Ensigns: Prisoners, Major *Peyton*, Captain *Salisbury's* Lieutenant, three Ensigns.

Tre-

Trelawney. July 19.

Kill'd, Captain *Crofts*, Lieutenant *Woodcock*:
Wounded, Captains *Carryl* and *Wharton*, Lieutenant *Cole*; Prisoners, Captain *Carryl*, Lieutenant *Cole*.

Fuziliers.

Kill'd, Lieutenant-Colonel *Whaley*; Lieutenants *Fairbrother*, *Cooper*, and *Blackmore*. Wounded, Colonel *Fitzpatrick*, Major *Wilson*, Captains *Heart*, *Ruthvin* dead of his wounds, *Betsworth*, and *Withers*, Lieutenant *Fletcher*.

EARLE'S Brigade.

Tidcomb.

Kill'd, Captains *Vanbrugh*, *Cassin*, and *Henioss*, Lieutenant *Worley*. Wounded, Captains *Devane*, and *Stannix*, Lieutenants *Nicholson* dead of his wounds, *Campbel*, *Forbes*, *Petitpierre*, Ensign *Revison*, and *Perrot*; Lieutenant-Colonel *Graham* Prisoner.

Collingwood.

Kill'd, Captain *Louther*, Lieutenant *East*, Ensign *Wood*.

Stanley.

Kill'd, Captain *Cole*, Ensign *Johnston*: Ensign *Campion* Prisoner.

Earle.

Wounded, Brigadier *Earle*, who being sick of a Fever at *Lowvain*, and hearing the Armies were going to engage, rode sick as he was to the Camp, and came time enough to Command upon his Post, where he

July 19. he behaved himself very gallantly, and was dangerously wounded.

Kill'd, Captain *Graham*. Wounded, Captains *Boyd*, *Musket*, Ensign *Forbes*.

Kill'd, Lieutenants, *Ramsey*, *Svenberg*, Ensign *Mau*. Wounded, Captains *Boyd*, *Musket*, Ensign *Forbes*.

R A M S E Y ' s . B R I G A D E . Kill'd, Lieutenant *Offerrell*.

Wounded, Captain *Campbel*, Captain *Strayton*; Lieutenants *Douglas*, *Dunbarre*, Adjutant *Walke*; Captain *Paterson* Prisoner.

F R A N K L I N .
Mackay.

Kill'd, Lieutenant-Colonel *Mackdougal*; Captain *Puchter* dead of his wounds; Lieutenants *Mackay*, and *Southerland* dead of his wounds. Wounded, Colonel *Mackay*, Captains *Lamie*, and *Mardon*; Lieutenant *Maclean*, Ensigns *Stevenstone*, *Maccloud*, *Mackensen*.

Leven.

Kill'd, Captain *Denholme*, Ensign *Adam St. Clair*. Wounded, Ensign *John Gordon*: Prisoners, Captains *Bruce*, *Gordon*, *Cadour*, *Maxwell*, Ensigns *Hamilton*, *Bruce*, *Lundy*, *Gordon*.

Monroe.

Wounded, Captain *Stuart*, Ensign *Hutchinson*: Prisoners, Captains *Alexander Campbel*, *Fullerton*, and *Monroe*.

Lauder.

Kill'd, Lieutenant-Colonel *Balfour*, Sir *James Erskine* Captain Lieutenant, *Charles Bruce Senior*. Wounded,

Wounded, Captain Murray dead of his wound, Ensign Nisbet. Prisoners, Colonel Lauder, Captains Livingstone, and Cunningham; Lieutenant Peter Bruce.

We have said before that the King after the Fight of Landen, or Neerminden, (for so 'tis differently call'd) had retreated with what Forces, both Horse and Foot, he had rally'd on to'ther side of the River, where he joyned the Elector of Bavaria with the Troops he had rally'd. The next day the King marched on to Louvain, and the 21st. he Incamped at Eppelghem, our Right at Burnhenge, upon the Road to Brussels, and our Left near Malines. The Elector with the Spanish Troops came nearer Brussels, and Incamp'd at Scarbeck. The 24th. the Infantry that had retreated by Leuve to Diest with what Horse had followed them, joyned us here. Commanded by Lieutenant-General Talma, Sir Henry Belliss Major-General, and Brigadier Churchill under him. Some few who had gone as far as Breda, came up about the same time, and now we found that we had not suffer'd so much as 'twas at first imagin'd.

We have left Prince Wurtemberg with the Body under his Command, Incamp'd at Anapes within two small English Miles of Lisle; but before we bring him off from thence, we must not forget to mention that he order'd a Ducat per Man to be distributed to all the Pikemen that carried Fasernes at the Attack of the Lines, to all the Granadiers, and besides to all those who had the Van Guard at the Attack of *Pont a Tresca*, whereby several Soldiers had two Ducats in their Pockets to comfort them in their Fatigues, which encourag'd them very much. On the 20th. the Duke of Wurtemberg gave Orders for the Army

July. Army to march early in the Morning, and repass the *March* at *Pont à Trefein*. Twas then supposed we were going upon some farther Enterprize, and the French were so jealous of *Menin*, that Monsieur de *Vauban* had been order'd there to assist Monsieur *Pertuis* in the defence of it, but 'twas rather believ'd we were going to chase the French out of *Courtray*, who still kept that part of the Town situated on the other side of the *Lys*, and to have fortified it for a Winter Quarter. As *Pont à Trefein* is a very difficult and narrow Pass, and that we left one of the Enemy's best Garrisons in our Rear, so Prince *Württemberg* was very circumspect in the ordering of it; our Vanguard went off first, then the Baggage, Cannon, Pontons, &c. The Infantry march'd in Battel; the Front made the Flank towards the Enemy where all the Officers marched; in the mean while our Rear-guard of Horse drew up their Squadrons in the Plain, fronting *Lys*; three or four pieces of Cannon were order'd to remain at the Bridge for the defence of it. Our Van-guard and Quarter-masters, just as they had pass'd the Bridge, met with a Party of 60 Horse of the Enemy's, and they took most of them Prisoners with their Horses: in this order we repass'd the Bridge. The Cannon order'd there came off with the Rear-guard, and when they were all pass'd except one or two Squadrons, some Squadrons of the Enemies rid down full speed upon them, (these had been sent out of *Lys* on purpose) but 'twas too late; they did us no other harm; but they put the last Squadron in disorder by their so great haste in getting over. Not long after we had repass'd *Pont à Trefein*, the Duke of *Württemberg* had an Express from the King, that the French were come before his

his Camp, and that the Armies were just going to Ingage, and so we march'd to our former Camp of *Esguernes* near *Tournay*, where in the Evening the Duke had a Letter from the King, which gave him an account of our Defeat at *Landen*, and wihal, order'd him to make all the halle he could to joyn him, whereupon Prince *Wurtemberg*, made the next day a very great march from *Esguernes*, within a mile and a half of *Tournay*, to *Pelghem*, about the same distance from *Audenarde*, which is in all about six Leagues march. We repass'd the Lines at *Pont d'Espiers*. We found that the Boars had pull'd down the Line all along, and ruin'd the Fortification of this place. The 22th. the Prince march'd and repass'd the *Scheld* at *Audenarde*, and Incamp'd that day at *Aldereghem*, on the little River *Svalme*, that falls not far from hence into the *Scheld*. The 23th. he made another great march to reach to *Alost*, where he Incamp'd that Night. Orders were given to march the next day to joyn the King as soon as possible; but that night the Duke of *Wurtemberg* had an Express from the King to let him know that there was no necessity of pressing his march; that he found his Army in a better condition than he ex- pected, and so order'd him to remain there till he should repass the Canal of *Brussels*. We left the two Walloon Regiments in their Garrison of *Audenarde*: One or two of ours were sent into Garrison, but afterwards countermanded, so that Prince *Wurtemberg* had a Body of about 40 Squadrons and 24 Battalions ready to reinforce the King's Army, where- as he had brought from thence no more than 13 Battalions.

July.

Tho' the French were not in a condition (after they had so much boasted their Victory, and that our Troops, as they said, were totally routed and dispers'd) to do us any harm either in *Liege* or *Bra-*
bant; yet because they would make some noise after it, the Mareschal de Luxembourg detach'd Lieutenant-General *Rosen* with 10000 Horse to go and make Incursions in the Mayerie of *Bois le duc*, and raise Contributions upon the States Country on this side of the *Meuse*, but the King took care he should not go so far. Upon the first notice he detached my Lord of *Athlone* with about 7000 Horse, to march that way. Baron *Lubck*, who commanded the *New-*
bourg Troops between the *Rhine* and the *Meuse*, had orders to advance between *Aix la Chappelle* and *Maa-*
stricht, to be ready to pass that River and joyn the Earl of *Athlone*; upon which Lieutenant General *Rosen* retreated to the Army, after he had rais'd Contributions only in the County of *Horne*, and some neighbouring Villages of the Mayerie of *Bois le duc*. And then the Earl of *Athlone* had orders to come back to our Army.

Prince *Witttemberg* remained still in his Camp at *Alost*, expecting the King's Orders to march, which he received the 31st. in the Night, and the next day he march'd towards the Canal, and incamp'd between *Merton* and *Mellem*. The day following August the 2^d. both Armies marched; the King pass'd the Canal with his at *Vilvorde*, and so we joyned at *Wemmel*, where the King took his Quarter. Our Right reach'd beyond *Grimberg*, and our Left at *Loker*. The Elector with the Spanish Troops, march'd from *Scarbeck*, pass'd the Canal at *Loker*, and incamp'd upon our Left at the Abby of *Dilleghem*.

hem. And now our Army after this junction was stronger by many Battalions than it had been all this Campaigne.

Augt.

Myn Heer *Heynsius*, Pensionary of *Holland*, and Deputy from the States-General of the United Provinces, came to this Camp to wait upon the King, and to congratulate his safe Deliverance from those many and great Dangers to which he expos'd his Sacred Person for our common safety. He brought along with him Bills for two Millions of *Guilders*, which the States-General sent to his Majesty as a Token of the intire Satisfaction and Confidence they had in him. He had orders likewise to assure the King, that they were ready to venture the very last Stake for the defence of their Liberties under his Majesty's Conduct, and that they would unanimously concir to increase their Forces both by Land and Sea, so as to be able to check for the future, the exorbitant Power of our Enemies. And this was the States resolution, when we thought our selves that our Affairs were in a far worse posture than we found them afterwards; for which generous Resolution they can never be too much commended, and for the great Respect and Affection they have express'd in this occasion to his Majesty. Major-General *Zuylestein*, who had been Prisoner at *Namur* since the last Action, came likewise to this Camp, and I cannot omit the great Compliment and Civility he receiv'd from the Marechal de *Luxembourg*; who, when *Zuylestein* took his leave of him to come to our Camp, express'd the greatest Respect for the Person of our Monarch; and we may say, that the King's Heroick Valour was so signally conspicuous that day, that he Conquer'd the very hearts and affections of his Enemies,

Augt. mies, who unanimously proclaimed his Praise and Commendation. Twas Luxembourg's expression to Zylestein, That their two Masters deserv'd to share the World between them.

On the 5th. the King review'd the Army, which drew out of the Camp upon two Lines; and as it would have been too much work for one day to have view'd the Regiments by single Companies, as the King rid by the Commissaries took only an Account of the Number and Depth of the Files in each Regiment, and the whole Army appear'd in a very good condition, and stronger than it had hitherto been this Campagne. The same day three Battalions were detach'd to Charleroy for the reinforcement of that Garrison, under the command of the Marquis de Castillo, General of the Spanish Ordnance, who was sent to command the Garrison there. Colonel Porbus's Regiment of Snedes in the King of Spain's Service was one; he was pleas'd to grumble and to express his disgust for this command up and down Brussels, for which the Elector of Bavaria order'd him to be put in Arrest there.

On the 7th. the Army marched from *VVemmel* to *Nestre dame de Halle*. Our Left reached considerably beyond *Tubise*, and our Right beyond *Halle*, so that we seem'd to take up more Ground this Year, than we did the last before the Action at *Steenkirk*. The King took his Quarter at the same place where he had it last Year, viz. at *Lembeck*, a House belonging to the Prince of *Steenkirk*. The Mareschal de *Luxembourg*, who hitherto had Incamp'd quietly at *Warem* since the Fight at *Landen*, began to move on the 5th, and march'd that day to *Bonef* upon the *Mchaigne*, and the next day to *Sombref*, where he

he halted the 7th. The 8th. he marched on to *Nivelles*, and had his Right at *Bais Seigneur Isaac*; and tho' twas now a more favourable Season to have formed the Siege of *Charleroy*, yet Luxembourg's Army had been so disorder'd at *Landen*, that tho' they had then double our Army, yet now Luxembourg was not in a condition to Besiege *Charleroy* till he had been reinforced considerably with the Troops that Guarded the Coasts of *Normand*, and *Brittan*, who were order'd forthwirh towards this Country, and with the Body the Marquis de *la Vallette* commanded in *Flanders*.

August.

The same day that we marched from *Wemmel* to *Halle*, Lieutenant General *Scraevenmoor* came from *Namur* and joyned us upon this march, where he waited upon the King to give him an account of his Imprisonment, and what he had learned with the Enemies. On the 10th. Brigadier *Churchill*'s Regiment was order'd to Garrison at *Malines*; this Regiment had suffer'd very much at *Lare*, where twas sent to reinforce Brigadier *Ramsey*, but more particularly in the los of their Colours which were taken by the Enemy, two of the Ensigns that carried them were kill'd, and the third taken Prisoner. On the 16th. the Duke of *Ormond* came to *Brussels* with the English and Scotch Officers and Soldiers that had been taken Prisoners at *Landen*. He was Treated very civilly at *Namur*; the Count de *Guisard* Governor, took him into his own Houfe, where he was attended with all the care and respect they could express to a Person of so much worth and of so great Quality, and the ablest Physicians and Surgeons of the Army were sent to *Namur* to look after him. His Grace took at this time the greatest care imaginable.

Mugist. girable for his Majesty's Interest, for tho' he was fo
ill for the two first days after his arrival at *Namur*,
that the ableſt Surgeons doubted of his Life notwithstanding
the illnesſ of his condition, he ſent for the Officers
that were Prisoners there, and made them come into his Chamber, and told them that whatever
Money they wanted either for themselves or for the
Soldiers, he would give it them, and beg'd of them,
that for their King and Countries fake, they would
take ſuch care of the poor Soldiers that were Pri-
oners, that want and neceſſity might not force them
to take on in the Enemy's Service contrary to their
inclinations. His Grace order'd the Officers Qua-
ters in the Town. Moft of our Prisoners were tent
afterwards to *Dinant*, each Foot Soldier receiv'd 7*s.*,
and 6*d.* to ſubſtit him, and each Horseman a *Piſtole*,
they were afterwards remov'd again to *Charlemont*,
and they receiv'd the ſame Summ; ſo that ſuch care
was taken for our Prisoners, that not ſix either Eng-
liſh or Scots took Service with the Enemy, and of
thoſe few 'tis to be preſum'd, that they were ſuch
who would of themſelves have deferted to the Ene-
my on the firſt opportunity. The Officers that
were wounded were put into the King's Hospital at
Namur, and carefully look'd after. I muſt not omit
at the fame time to ſay ſomething of the Condition
of our English and Scots Officers that have follow-
ed the late King in *France*, or that have ſince defer-
ted from our Service to betake themſelves to his, of
which I have had an account by the fame ingenuous
Person that was Prisoner at *Namur*, and who law
and converſ'd with ſome of them daily. Not three
of them are yet provided for, and this Gentleman
ſaw many of his acquaintance that had been Officers
in

Augst.

in our Troops who still carried Muskets: and tho' the French have form'd several Bodies both of Horse and Foot of the Irish in their Service, yet there are not above three English or Scots Officers that have a Commission amongst them, by which a Man may see that tis still a Crime in the late King's Court to be an English-man and a Protestant, and such a one as renders them incapable of a Commission in his Service: His beloved Irish Roman Catholicks are the only prefer'd. The day after the Duke of Ormond arriv'd at Brussells, he came to the Camp at Halle to wait upon his Majesty, tho' he was still very weak, and return'd the same Evening.

Most part of the time that we continued in this Camp at Halle, the Weather prov'd so excessive hot, that it caus'd a great Sicknes in both Armies: The Soldiers fell sick daily, and many Officers. My Lord of Athlone went sick into Brussells, Prince Wirtemberg, the Lord George Hamilton, and many others of note. Colonel Monroe dyed, and his Majesty has bestow'd the Regiment upon Colonel Ferguson his Lieutenant-Colonel. Prince Casimir of Nassau left the Army here, and returned towards Leemarden in Friezland, after he had order'd his Equipage to be sold. The Prince of Birkenfeld Lieutenant-General in the States Service did the same. On the 18th. Prince Wirtemberg, who was now pretty well recover'd of his Indisposition, was presented to the Dutch Guards for their Colonel. Both Battalions were drawn out, and the King, attended with all the General Officers and the whole Court, came and presented him himself. All the Officers of the Regiment were called together near his Majesty, who made a short Speech to them, to let them know that he could not give them

a more

August. a more deserving Colonel than the Duke of *Witttemberg*; afterwards his Majesty spoke to the Duke, and made him a short Compliment, then the King took a half Pike which was held by one of his Pages, and put it in the Duke's right hand. The two Battalions had their Arms presented all this while, and then the King commanded himself the Drums to beat a March. Afterwards the Duke marched on Foot at the head of the Regiment before the King, and so the Ceremony ended.

The 19th the Mareschal de *Luxembourg* left his Camp at *Nivelle*, and marched to *Soignies*, in order to joyn the *Normandy* and *Britany* Troops that came to reinforce his Army, for the Siege of *Charleroy*; Those likewise which the Marquis *la Vallette* commanded within the Lines were order'd to joyn him here, and other Battalions that were not in so good a condition were sent into their places. Twas necessary that *Luxembourg* should advance thus far notwithstanding the design'd Siege of *Charleroy*, because his Army was not yet in a condition to undertake it, and therefore he referv'd the Forrage thereabouts for that time; also because he was here more conveniently Posted for the reinforcement to joyn him, which otherwise we could have disturb'd if his Army had been farther off, and likewise to consume the Forrage thereabouts to hinder our Army from marching towards the *Sambre* for the relief of *Charleroy*.

The same day that the French march'd to *Soignies*, we sent two Regiments to reinforce the Garrison of *Ath*; *Spaervelt's* Regiment of *Swedes* was one. The *Finland* and *Zeeland* Battalions of *Danes* were sent to Garrison in *Ghent*; they were weak, and had suffered

suffer'd at *Landen*. We had likewise 900 Prisoners ^{August} returned to us this day by the Enemy, which was all that remained of what they had taken in the last Battel. As soon as the King heard of the Enemies marching, Orders were given for our Army to be ready to march, and the same day the Baggage and Artillery were sent before under the Escorte of the first Battalion of the Royal Regiment. And on the 20th. early in the Morning, the Army march'd, and encamp'd at *St. Quintin Linneck*, where the King took his Quarters, and the Elector at *Goecke*. Orders were given for the Armies marching again the next day: accordingly the General-beat; for the King had been inform'd that the French continu'd their march towards *Ath*, but the King was soon after inform'd, that 'twas only a Detachment of about 6000 Men that the Enemy had sent towards *Grammont* and *Lessines*, which they afterwards countermanded; upon which our Army remain'd in the Camp at *St. Quintin Linneck*. In the Afternoon the King rid out upon the Left to * Reconnoitre; and besides the usual Detachment of his Life-Guards he took a good Party of *Eppinger's Dragoons* to ride just before him, because the King went to observe several narrow *Défilés* in a Wood upon our Left. These Dragoons fell in with a Party of about 30 *French Horse*, under the Command of a Cornet, the King order'd them himself to charge them, and they took 17 Prisoners. Another Party of them had the same Fortune this day near *Noître Dame de Halle*: this Party had come from the Garrison of *Mous* to see what Straglers they could take after we had decamp'd from this place: A Party of *Spaniards*, far inferior to them in number, met with them, kill'd some

* A Term
us'd when
a General
of an Ar-
my rides
out to view
and observe
the several
Posts about
his Camp.

Augus some upon the place, and took most of them Prisoners. Twas laid that they had taken one of our Officers Prisoners (as he was riding from Brussels to Halle) that knew nothing of our being march'd from thence, and that he was kill'd amongst them.

On the 25th the Duke of Holstein Ploen came to the Camp. The States have chosen him to be Velt-Mareschal General of their Forces, and Governour of Maestricht, in the room of the late Prince Waldeck, and have given him the same advantages which his Predecessor had. He was Velt-Mareschal General of the King of Denmark's Forces, and is come by his leave, and with his consent to the service of the States. His Brother is Admiral of Flanders, and was sent last Year to Newport, to Command there, when the French drew near this place, after they had so easily made themselves Masters of Furnier, and he has a very large and stately House that fronts the Governours Palace at Brussels. This Duke of Holstein is most particularly Famous for the Action at Treves, in the Year 1675. He Commanded then a Body of the Allies, with which he fell upon the Mareschal de Cregui, who was posted in a very strong Camp near this place. He suffer'd the Duke of Holstein to come quietly by a very difficult Pass to his Camp, for he computed them as so many men lost, and that he would cut them to pieces. The Mareschal de Cregui had concerted with the Sieur Vignory, Governour of Treves, to come and joyn him with his Garrison about 5000 strong; but as the Governour was riding back over the Bridge, to order the Garrison to draw out, some body fir'd a Pistol, which made his Horse fling so violently, that he threw him over the

the Bridge into the *Fosse*, and broke his Neck. The Duke of *Holstein*, that had pass'd the *Dessin*, fell upon the Mareschal de *Crequi*, and gave him an entire Rout. The Mareschal just sav'd himself in the Town of *Treves*. The Duke of *Lorrain* came with his Army, and after he had joyn'd the Duke of *Holstein*, form'd the Siege of this place, which *Holstein* had invested upon his late Success. The Mareschal de *Crequi* made a most desperate resistance to redeem his Credit. He Fortified the great Church, after the Duke of *Lorrain* had made himself Master of the Works of the Town, where he defended himself so well, that tho' this Town is not very strong, yet he held out in all a Siege of 35 days, and at last refus'd to sign the Capitulation, because he was a Mareschal of *France*, and thought he could not in Honour sign a Capitulation for any of the King his Master's Towns; for which reason he was made Prisoner of War, and carried to *Coblenz*. Two Battalions of *Dunbaron's* Regiment stood by him in the desperate defence of the Town, when the French mutinied to surrender; for which good Service the French King afterwards expressed his thankfulness to the Regiment. Since this digression does not come in *Mal a propos*, I thought my self oblig'd to mention this, because none of the French Writers have been so just as to give the Honour and Commendation due to our Soldiers for this service.

On the 27th. the Prince of *Nassau Sarbruck* being indispos'd in the Camp, left the Army to go to the Baths of *Aix la Chappelle*, and from thence to *Bois le Duc*, of which place he is Gouvernour; and the day following my Lord *Sidney* arriv'd here from *England*, and had all the Honours paid to him that are due to

Augst

the Master of the Ordnance, which Office was confer'd upon him after his Lordship had left *Ireland*. The Dutch Troop of Guards was sent from this Camp to *Loo*, and to several Villages upon the Road to it, to Escorte His Majesty thither by Reliefs, and to do duty there and at the *Hague*, during His Majesty's stay in *Holland*. We have said, in the relation of the Fight at *Landen*, that several Soldiers had fled after our Defeat to *Breda*, where many of them took the opportunity to desert to *Holland*, many also had got thither before; for which reason the King caus'd Letters to be writ to the Magistrates of *Rotterdam*, and other Sea-Port Towns, to apprehend all English and Scots Soldiers they found there; to which Order they readily complied, tho' they could have pleaded the Privileges of their Towns. After the apprehension of these Soldiers the Grand Provost had them brought safely to the Camp, and thirty of the English and Scots Brigades, besides that of the Guards, were condemned to dye for Desertion, but the King graciously Pardon'd Four and Twenty of them; the other six that had drawn the Lots for Death, were Executed on the fifth of *September*, at the head of their respective Brigades; six of the Brigade of Guards were condemned, and three drew Lots to dye (the other three Pardon'd) and were accordingly Hang'd at the head of their Regiments the day following.

On the 30th. of Augst the French left their Camp at *Soignies* to come nearer to the *Sambre*, all things being now in a readines for the Siege of *Charleroy*. *La Vallette*, and the *Brittany* and *Normandy* Troops had joyn'd them; and besides, the Marechal de *Boufflers*

Boufflers was detach'd back from the Rhine with 12 Battalions to make their Work so sure that the Allies might not be in a condition to Relieve it. All these precautions are very evident Arguments of what the French suffer'd, and how much they were weaken'd at Landen. The French march'd this day to Hayne St. Pierre, and Hayne St. Paul, and the 31st. they continued their March nearer to Charleroy, and encamp'd by the River Pielon, their Right at Gouy and Pont de Celles, and their Left at Fontaine l' Eveque, and the River before them. The same day Charleroy was Invested by the Count de Guiscard, Lieutenant General and Gouvernour of Namur, who had march'd the day before from this place with six Battalions of his Garrison, and a Regiment of Dragoons, which sufficiently shews what shifts the French were put to for Foot to carry on the Siege, since they drew out these Battalions that had not at first been thought fit to bring into the Field. The Count de Guiscard, encamp'd that day at Covillet, on the other side of the Sambre; and at the same time Lieutenant General Ximenes took his Post on this side at Marchienne au pont, with 16 Squadrons of Horse, and a Regiment of Dragoons. The day following the Count de Guiscard pass'd the Sambre below Charleroy, and encamp'd at Montigny. Rubanet, Lieutenant General, and Vanban Engineer General, took theirs at Gilly, with 32 Battalions, and 34 Squadrons detach'd from the Army. In the mean while the Artillery, Pontons, Mortar-Pieces, and all other necessaries for a Siege were sent from Namur and Maubeng by Water, and the Ingénieurs who had been commanded to rendezvous at Mons, came to the Camp before Charleroy. Monsieur de Vanban promised

sapemh. mis'd to put this place into the French King's hands within 15 days at most from the opening of the Trenches.

Charleroy is situated upon the best pass of the *Sambre*, for this River runs generally between rocky Hills and steep Banks; for which reason 'tis not passable by an Army but at few places, and this where *Charleroy* is built to Command it, is the best. The Town, which at the best is but a very indifferent one, is seated on the other side of the *Sambre*, and the Fortifications are very weak. Twas Bonn-barded last Year by the Mareschal de Boufflers, for two days together. But the Strength of *Charleroy* is on this side of the Water, situated upon a Hill that commands the River, and a great part of it rocky Ground, where 'tis very difficult to make any Trenches. Tho' 'tis a perfect Hill towards the River, yet on 't other side of the place 'tis much plainer, and is somewhat commanded by several Neighbouring heights. In the Year 1666 this place was but an inconsiderable Village, call'd *Charnoy*; but because it commanded this Pass upon the *Sambre*, the Spaniards Fortified it, and call'd it *Charleroy*, for their King's sake, who is nam'd *Charles*; but the French King call'd it *Charlemay*, to jest upon the Name, which jest soon after prov'd a very true one, for he took it the Year following, and kept it by the Treaty of *Aix la Chappelle*. Twas Besieged the latter end of the Year 1672, by our King, then Prince of *Orange*, who us'd a very cunning Stratagem to get the Count de Montal, the Gouvernour, out of it. He was Governor both of *Tongres* and this place. The King made a Feint to besiege *Tongres*, which made the Count de Montal leave *Charleroy* for the defence

of that Place, whereupon the Count de *Martin*, who ^{Septemb.}
Commanded a small Body, was order'd by the
King to Invest *Charleroy*, and he at the same time
left *Tongres* to go and Besiege it. *Montal* was very
much concern'd to be so trick'd out of the place,
and that made him so desperate that he forced his
way into it in the middle of the Night, and got in
through the Besiegers Camp with about 100 Horse
along with him ; however, if the Weather had
been more favourable, the King would have carried
it before any Relief cou'd have come to it ; but the
Weather prov'd so unkind for such an Attempt, that
the French had the time to make up their Army,
and upon their advancing the King rais'd the Siege.

The French, whilst this place was in their posse-
sion, Fortified it very well, and made all the Bastions
and Half-Moons with Brick and Free-stone, and
some of the last have very good Counter-Guards
to cover them. They have a great many Redoubts
round the place, at the foot of the Glacis, under
the defence of the cover'd way, all very strong,
and built with Brick and Free-stone. This place
was restor'd to the King of Spain by the Treaty of
Nimeguen, in a far better condition than it had
been before in the hands of the Spaniards ; they
have since this War added very little to the Fortifi-
cation of *Charleroy*, except some few Mines under
the Glacis and Angles of the cover'd way, and un-
dermost of the Works of the Town, to blow them
up when taken by the Enemy. There is a large Pond
of Water that covers part of the place, between
Brussels Port and the way to *Fontaine l'Eoqque*,
with a good Redoubt in the very middle of it, and
another for the defence of the Snee, cover'd by a
Horn-

Sunday. Burn-wake. The French brought a prodigious Train of Artillery and Mortar-Pieces before the Place, and soon reduc'd the Houses and Barracks in it to Ashes. They fir'd their Cannon perpetually, whole Batteries at a time, and likewise Mortar-Pieces, which they fir'd together by Batteries in the Besieged's Works to dislodge them.

On the 3d. the French began to trace out their Lines, and the 3d. they put 12000 Pioneers on Work about them; the 4th. they prepar'd two Attacks, and the 5th. at Night the Duke of Roquelaure, Maréchal de Camp, open'd the Trench before the place with the Regiment of *Navarre*. Six Battalions of the French and Scots Guards, and the King's Regiment mounted the Trench: and the Rain, and a Fog which happen'd then, made the Air so thick, that the Enemies work'd three hours before the Besieged perceived it. The French, at the same time, attack'd an Out-Post call'd the *Warren-House*, and carried it after a vigorous resistance, and several men kill'd and wounded on both sides; a Captain of the Guards was wounded in this Action, and the Enemy lost about 40 men in carrying on the left Attack. The next day the Besieged made a *Sortie* upon the Enemies, kill'd many, among the rest the Count *de Breglio* the Son, who was kill'd just by the Marquis *de Creys*, one of their Ingénieurs was Wounded, and *Guardesme Brigadier* of the Ingénieurs made Prisoner, and the Marquis of *Rathofort*, and a Captain, Wounded.

On the 7th. the Elector of *Bavaria* was detach'd from our Army at St. Quentin *Linnick* towards Flanders, with a Body of 70 Battalions and 20 Squadrons; 54 of these Battalions were English and Scots.

Scots, *viz.* The Second Battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, *Talmaß's* Battalion, Two Battalions of Scots Guards, (and these mounted the Guard upon his Electoral Highness whilst he commanded this Body) two Battalions of the Royal Regiment, *Bathe, Tidcomb, Castleton, Graham, Offerrel, Mackay, Leven, Lauder, Ferguson, and Argyle*; Six *Danes, viz.* The Guards, the Queens, Prince *Frederic, Prince Christian, Prince George, and the Jutland* Battalions; two *Dutch, viz. Count Horne, and Bernstorff*; and the six *Brandenbourg* Battalions in the King of Spain's Service. These were detached, as twas suppos'd, to attack *Furnes*, to recompence by this the loss of *Charleroy*, which would have given great ease to *Newport*. For the French had muster'd all their Forces to make this Siege, and expected besides the Mareschal *de Boufflers* from the Rhine, to re-inforce them with twelve Battalions and fourteen Squadrons, so that, besides this small Body which they expected with *Boufflers*, they had above 100 Battalions to besiege and cover the siege of *Charleroy*; and if their Battalions were most of them weak, none of ours were very strong, and Sickness had sent a great Number into the Hospitals, particularly of the King's Troops which weakn'd them extreamly; besides, the French had eaten up all the Forrage between *Brussels* and the *Sambre*, except what they cover'd for the subsistence of their Troops; so that there was no possibility for our Army's marching that way to attempt its Relief, even if it had been in a better Condition. As therefore there was no prospect of relieving *Charleroy*, the Elector of *Bavaria* commanded this Body for some enterprize in *Flanders*, and march'd this day as far

Septemb. as Ayegem Capelle, after he had pass'd the Dender at Ninove, with a good Train of Artillery; and the next day he march'd to Gavre upon the Scheld : The Ways were so bad and deep that the Artillery could not come up till the next day, and several Waggonns and Carriages came to damage. Orders were given to be ready to march, but we halted the next day. The French had left Furnes in a good Posture of Defence, with about 5000 Men in Garrison, and we found the Ways such that twas very difficult and hazardous to draw our Artillery. And besides, the Mareschal de Luxembourg upon the News of this Detachment, march'd from his Camp at Herlaymont-Capelle to Estines, nearer to Mons, and to the King's Army, which was now but small after so great a Detachment; upon which the King did not think it safe to venture this Detachment any further, thereby to give Luxembourg the opportunity to have fallen upon him; therefore this Body was countermanded. But before the Elector march'd back, he detach'd Horne's and Bernstorff's Regiments to the Garrison of Newport, and the same day Offerel's and Ferguson's Regiments were sent to Winter Quarters, the first to Bruges, and the latter to Ostend. On the 11th. which was the day following, the Elector march'd with the Body under his Command to St. Levinus-Halbeim in order to rejoin the King at Ninove, who had march'd hither from St. Quintin-Linneck the day before; and in leaving this Camp the King order'd to Louvain the Regiments of Ecker, and Fagel, and those of Aylva, Anhalt, and Oxfurme to Brussels. The 12th. the Elector rejoyn'd the King at Ninove.

On the 13th. about 900 English Recruits came Septemb. up to the Camp, 300 of them were for the Guards, and the other six that had been drawn out of the Prince's *Ann's*, Sir *David Collier's*, *Hastings*, Prince of *Hesse's*, St. *George's*, and *Tiffney's* Regiments were divided by Lot amongst the English Regiments that had suffered most at *Landen*. On the 14th. the King's Domesticks left the Camp to go to *Loo*, and the day after the King, seeing that nothing could be done for the relief of *Charleroy*, and that the Campagne drew near to an end, left the Command of the Army in the Elector's Hands, and went by *Breda* to *Loo*, in order to repals soon after the Sea to meet his Parliament in *England*, and prepare Matters for a more vigorous Prosecution of the War, according to the Resolution taken by the rest of the Allies; and the King's Guards did after Duty upon the Elector, and gave him the same Honours that they are oblig'd to shew to the King. The 18th. the two Battalions of *Friesland*, Guards to Prince *Casimir of Nassau*, were sent to Garison in *Lovain*.

In the mean while the French pursued very vigorously the Village of *Charleroy*, and the Garison between 4 and 5000 strong commanded by the Marquis de *Castillo*, Master of the Spanish Ordnance, Colonel *Pimentel* the Governor, and *Bulax* Brigadier of the Dutch, made as brave and noble resistance. The French fir'd continually their Cannon and Mortars to make the Place as uneasy as possibly they could to the besieged. They batter'd to Pieces the Redoubt or detach'd Bastion that is without *Brussels* Port, but it was so Min'd that the Enemies would not venture to take it. They

Septemb. changed their Attack to the Horn-work that cover'd the Sluce of the Pond; and to the Redoubt that was in the middle of it; and the Enemies had now advanc'd their Works within ten or twelve paces of the outer Angles of the cover'd Way towards the Pond, and on the other side beyond the Point of the Horn-work upon its Flank. The Enemies Cannon had fired hitherto so furiously that they had dismounted all the Cannon the besieged had; but on the 12th. the Besieged made a shift to refit two or three Pieces, and in the Night they kill'd and wounded about 100 of the Enemies; among whom were some Officers. *De Pont* an Ingenier was wounded mortally. The 13th. the besieged fired a Bomb which fell in the Magazine of Powder upon one of the Enemies Batteries, kill'd six Men, and dismounted two of their Cannon. The French continu'd their fire upon the two Redoubts, that without Brussels Port, and that in the Pond; in this last a Spanish Captain with 50 Men was posted for its defence; and besides the Batteries of Cannon they fir'd against it, they threw twice more Bombs into the Place than there were Men to defend it. They fir'd their Mortars here by Batteries, so that the Soldiers had ten or twelve Bombs sometimes about their Ears. On the 14th. in the Afternoon Monsieur *de Vanban* order'd six Pontons to be fasten'd together, upon which a Detachment was sent for the Assault of the Redoubt in the Pond. The Spaniards were now reduc'd to little above half the Number, notwithstanding they made a good resistance, but at last were forc'd to Capitulate. The same Day the Duke of *Luxembourg*, who had advanc'd as far as Mons (upon our Detachment towards

wards Flanders) return'd to the Camp by Charleroy, Septemb.
 after he heard that the Elector had rejoyn'd the
 King at Ninove. He left the King's House canton'd
 near St. Guislain for the conveniency of Forage, and
 generally all the Horse between Mons, Valenci-
 ennes, and Maubenge. The French and Suisse Guards
 remain'd at Estines, and another Body at Grory.
 The 15th. the Besieged made a very brave Sortie ;
 they levell'd part of the Enemies Works, and
 kill'd many of the Enemies ; a Captain was kill'd,
 and the Marquis of Charroft wounded. On the 16th.
 in the Evening the Enemies attack'd the Work that
 cover'd the Sluce of the Pond, 120 Men defended it
 very bravely, but at last the French made themselves
 Masters of it, after they had lost 50 Men in the At-
 tack, a Captain and two Ingeniers wounded.
 When the Enemies had made themselves Masters of
 the Redoubt in the Pond, and of the Work that
 cover'd the Sluce, they began to drain it. The
 19th. the besieged made a very brave and vigo-
 rous Sortie, they beat the Enemies from a great part
 of their Works, which they destroyed and levell'd,
 and kill'd the Enemies a great many Men. The
 22d. the Besieged made another Sortie upon the Ene-
 mies, which proved not so successful as the former.
 They wounded a Lieutenant-Colonel and five In-
 geniers, and in the Afternoon one of their Bombs
 fell among some Magazines of the Enemies Gra-
 nades, but they took such care that it did them no
 great damage. The 23d. the Besieged continu'd
 their Sortie, but were repuls'd.

The same Day we made a very great Detachment
 of 28 Men per Battalion from our Army at Ninove,
 with a proportionable number of Horse, under the
 Com.

Septemb. Command of Lieutenant-General *Opdam*, to Escorte a Convoy of 250 Waggons, and seyen Pieces of Cannon, into *Ath*. The Waggons were loaded with all manner of Provisions and Ammunitiōns, which got safely into the Place that Evening. *Wey's* Regiment was sent at the same to re-inforce the Garrison of this Place. Lieutenant-General *Opdam*, upon his return, found that the Country-people about *Lessines* had made a great quantity of Beer, expecting that the French Army would come and Encamp there, as usually it did every Year; and because they had not brought it to be sold in our Camp, the Convoy Waggons that return'd empty from *Ath* had orders to take all this Beer away, and to bring it into our Camp at *Ninove*. We made much about the same time a good Detachment out of all our Dragoons, and twas reported that their Design was to steal a Relief into *Charleroy*; that *Jacob*, Son to the Major that Commands into the *Bois de Sognes*, was to take care of it, and conduct them to the Place by the most secret ways, and so to surprize in the Night the French Camp, and force their way into the Town. But *Jacob*, as he was observing the most convenient ways for the Design, was made Prisoner. This is a report we had in our Camp.

The 24th. the Enemy assaulted the Horn-Work and Half-Moon upon their Right Attack, which they at last carried with some loss on their side. The 25th. the Enemy made a very furions Assault upon the Counterscarp of the Body of the Place, but the Besieged made a very gallant resistance, and repuls'd the Enemy several times one after another, which doubtless could not be without some considerable

derable loss on the Enemies side. 'Tis said they Septemb.
lost above 600 Men. The Attack lasted five hours.
The 26th. they made another Assault upon the Counter-
scarp, but as fruitless as the fortier. The 28th. the
Enemies made themselves at last Masters of the Counter-
scarp, and lodg'd themselves in the cover'd Way,
the whole length of the Front of their Attacks from
Right to Left. The besieg'd sprung a Mine under
one of the Angles of the Counterscarp: Two of
their Captains were wounded, and an Ingenier kill'd.
On the 29th. the Besiegers descended the Fosse to fix
their Miner to the Body of the Place, and made all
things ready for a general Assault the next day, and
'twas very much feared in our Camp that the Mar-
quis *del Castillo*'s brave Obsttinacy would reduce the
Garrison to this last extremity of being carried by
Assault, and put to the sword. The 30th. the
French play'd very furiously with their Artillery up-
on the Place. The Marechal *de Villeroy*, who had
the Command of the Siege, summon'd the Governor
to Surrender, which he refus'd: Upon which they
made a general Assault upon the Breach, which the
Besieged receiv'd very vigorously, and oblig'd the
Enemies to retire: But being now sensible that they
could not resist another, on Sunday the first of Octo-
ber about eight in the morning, the Governor, with
the Advice of the chief Officers of the Garrison, or-
der'd to beat the Chamade, and Hostages were im-
mediately exchang'd on both sides to Capitulate;
which was agreed to on the following Articles.

The

October

*The Capitulation of Charleroy the 11th.
of October, new Style, 1693, By
Don Francisco del Castillo y Tax-
ardo, Marquis de Villa de Arias,
Captain-General of his Catholick
Majesty's Ordnance, and agreed un-
to by the Duke of Luxembourg,
General of his most Christian Maje-
sty's Forces.*

LOn Joān Anthonio de Pimentel de Prado,
Marquis de la Florida, Governor of the Place,
Don Joān Francisco Manriqués Major-General,
Monsieur Bulau Brigadier, the Ingeniers, Bombardiers,
Gunners, Miners, the Commissaries of Victuals and For-
rage, the Receivers as well of his Catholick Majesty
as of the States General, and all the Garrison, as well
Officers as Soldiers, and all other Officers both Civil
and of the Revenues, of what Quality, Character, or
Nation soever, as well Horse as Foot, their Families,
Domesticks, and Servants, shall depart the Town freely
with their Movables and Effects, whatever they be, with-
out offering them any hurt, violence, or injury, either
directly or indirectly, in their Persons or Families, nor
shall their Baggage be visited, either at their going
out of the Town, or any where else upon the Road to
Brussels.

II. That

II. That the Infantry shall go out by the Breach, October
and the Dragoons and other Horse by Namur Port,
and all the Garrison and Persons compris'd in this Capitu-
lation, with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating,
Trumpets sounding, Colours flying, their March lighted
at both ends, and Bell in their Mouths, and four Pieces
of Cannon, two for the Marquis del Castillo, and two
for Monsieur Bulau Brigadier of the States Forces, be-
sides necessary Ammunition's at the rate of 10 Shots
per piece: for which end the Besiegers shall furnish the
Waggons, Horses, and Equipages, and all other things
necessary for their Carriage and Transport.

III. Thus for the Carriage of the Baggage, Goods,
and Effects, belonging to the Officers and others now
mention'd, as also for the Sick and Wounded that shall
be in a condition so to be carried, the Besiegers shall
furnish 200 Waggons with four Horses a piece, 24
hours before the Garrison leaves the Place: and as these
200 Waggons will not suffice to carry all the Sick and
Wounded, and all the Officer's Equipages, they
shall have to Morrow a sufficient number of Boats
to Transport all the rest to Liege; That the King
shall furnish them all things necessary for their sub-
sistence upon the way, without being stopp'd or hinder'd
any where.

IV. That the said Garrison, and all that is here men-
tion'd, shall be safely conducted under a good Escorte to
Brussels, by the streightest, shortest, and most conveni-
ent way, viz. by Gosseliers, Fraine, Genappe, and
Waterloo, marching two hours the first day, and three
hours and a half the two days following, or otherwise
if the Marquis del Castillo shall find it more conve-
nient, and that they shall be follow'd with all things
necessary upon the Road for the subsistance both of Man
and Horse.

R

V. That

October.

V. That no body of what Quality or Condition soever, shall be arrested for private Debts, and if there be any Officers or others of the Garrison who shall owe any thing to the Burgers and Inhabitants of the Town, the Marquis del Castillo shall give them a Note under his own Name, for such Debts which may be due to them, and which he will ingage himself to pay.

VI. That all Prisoners, whether Officers or Soldiers, made before or during this Siege by this Garrison, as also those of this Garrison who are now under the King's Power, wherever or of what condition soever they be, and likewise those that have been taken endeavouring to get into the place during the Siege, and such Miners who have been taken in the Mines, shall be immediately Surrender'd on both sides, bona fide, without any Ransom or Compensation, more or less.

VII. That the Sick and Wounded who shall not be able to endure an immediate Transportation, shall remain in the Hospitals : That the Besieged shall have liberty to leave some Commissaries behind to look after them ; and as for the rest, they shall be taken care of at the Expences of his Majesty's Physicians and Surgeons, and provided with all things necessary for their Cure ; after which they shall be safely sent by the same way, and to the same place as the Garrison, furnishing them Passports for the safety, carriage, and transport of their Persons, and they shall not be forc'd to take on in their Service.

VIII. That for the space of three Months it shall be free for any Persons either to remain in the Town or to go elsewhere ; they shall not be molested nor ill treated, and shall enjoy the same Privileges with the Inhabitants.

IX. The Burgers who shall be willing to leave the Orléans Town within this space of three Months, shall have liberty during this time to dispose of all their moveable Goods and Effects that are in the Town, but they shall not have the same liberty neither for their moveable Goods nor immovable that are without the said Town.

X. That his Majesty shall continue to the Inhabitants and Burgers of the Town the same Liberties and Exemptions which they enjoy'd formerly when 'twas under his Dominion.

XI. That the Officers, Receivers of the Victuals and Forage, shall in no wise nor under any pretext whatsoever, be responsible for the Impositions that have been laid upon the plain Country in Money, Hay, Oats, or other things.

XII. That the Besieged shall deliver this Evening, after the Capitulation Sign'd, Bruxells Port to his Majesty's Troops, which shall not suffer any body to come into the Town till the Garrison has left it, four Officers of the Ordinance and four Commissaries of War excepted, who shall come in with a Pass from the Marechal de Luxembourg, or Monsieur de Bagnoles, to make an Inventory of the Provisions both of War and Mouth.

XIII. The Garrison shall go out of the Place the 13th. at Ten in the Morning, upon these foresaid Conditions.

XIV. If there be any of his Most Christian Majesty's Subjects that are Hostages in the Town for Contributions, they shall be set at liberty. Upon these Conditions the Place shall be deliver'd bona fide in the King's Possession, with all its Dependencies, if it has any.

October XV. Hostages shall be given on both sides for the due Execution of these Articles, nor without mutual

Given at Chelmsford the 1st instant by John Smith
1st Octo 1693.

Thus Charleroy is fallen once more into the French King's hands, after a very fine defence which the besieged have made; and after a Siege of 26 days from the opening of the Trench, and 31 from the time that 'twas invested. Monsieur de Vassal had promis'd to make it the French King's own within 15 days at farthest, but he has found that he can mistake sometimes in his Calculation, when he has to deal with brave Men who will resolve upon a stout and vigorous Defence. This is but a small Place, and much inferior to the Castle of Namur for Strength; and yet we find that it has made twice the resistance. But the French King, to save his Honour, in the Letter to the Archbishop of Paris, to order the *Te Deum* to be Sung in his Cathedral for the Reduction of this Place, says, That 'twas not so much the Resistance of the besieged, as his own care for the preservation of his Men, that has drawn the Siege to such a length: which is a very unjust assertion to rob the besieged of the Honour due to them for their brave defence, rather than to let the World think any thing can resist the vigour of the French Arms. I do not know how much they spared their Men, but 'tis plain they did not spare Cannon, Bombs, nor Ingeniers, since a great many of the latter have left their Bones before this Place; and 'tis certain, that as soon as they have been able to make themselves Masters of the Outworks that cover'd

cover'd the Glacis and Counterscarpe of the Place, ^{October.} they were not very sparing of their Assults to carry the Counterscarpe, where they have been several times repuls'd by the bravery of the besieged. But whether the French King has been so sparing of his Subjects in this Siege or no, yet this makes the face of Affairs look quite otherwise than 'twas represented after the Fight of *Landen*, for then there was nothing but what the Allies might to fear from him after so great a Defaite; there was nothing but what he might expect after this Succes: And yet after all these Rodomontado's, this Letter to the Archbishop of *Paris* to Sing the *Ten Deum* for the taking of *Charleroy*, does ingeolously down that the French King could not better end this Campagne than by the Siege of this Place; and the Author is very careful not to insinuate in the least that 'tis a fruit of this so great Victory, which gave the French King reason to expect so very great Matters; and therefore if it was so, the Allies are very much oblig'd to him that he would undertake no more, after so important a Victory, than the Siege of *Charleroy*, and that too so late in the Year, when it must close the Succes of this Campagne; Whereas if the French had so prodigious an advantage at *Landen*, what is the reason they did not set down before this small Place sooner? for then they would have had time to besiege either *Ath* or *Audenarde* afterwards, which would have given the World some proofs of the great advantage they had at *Landen*. 'Tis plain therefore that the reason why they did not was, because they were not then able; and their Army, which then outdid ours by 45 Battalions and above 100 Squadrons, had been too well pay'd.

Gibber. paid off there. After the reduction of *Charleroi*, the French King bestowed this Government upon Monsieur *Boisselot*, the late Gouverneur of *Limerick*. And now Winter drawing on, the Armies began on both sides to file off towards Winter Quarters.

On the 3d. of this Month, a Party of French came by our Camp at *Ninove*, and took some of the Elector's and other Horses that were grazing on the other side of the *Dender*, below the Windmill, but upon immediate notice a Detachment was made of the Elector's Guards and Dragoons, who took all the Horses back again, and made several Prisoners. On the 4th. we heard a Triple discharge of the Enemy's Fire for the advantage the Marshal de *Catinat* had got the 24th. of September over the Duke of *Savoy* and his Allies, in the Plains of *Marsaglia*. We had the News of it the Night before, by way of *France*, which made the Defeat as great and as terrible as could be, but we judged of the truth of the matter by what they had publish'd of the Battle of *Landen*. On the 5th. our Army began to separate, and to go into Winter Quarters; Part of the Garrison of *Bruges* and *Ostend* was detach'd, under the Command of Brigadier *Ramsey* to march towards the Canal of *Bruges*, and got the 7th. into their Quarters. The 6th. the Army decamp'd from *Ninove*, and repas'd the *Dender*, between it and *Alost*, and so the Foot continued to march off towards Quarters. The remainder of the Infantry of the Garrison of *Bruges* and *Ostend* left the Camp under the Command of Sir Henry *Bellasis* the 7th. and the rest of the Foot marched off to *Brussels*, *Ghent*, *Louvain*, *Malines*, *Dendermond*, *Leer*, and *Maastricht*, &c. the Horse continued canton'd up and down

down the Country between Brussels and Ghent, till October
the beginning of November, but the Elector, as soon
as the Foot had broke up, left the Army, and went
to Brussels, the place of his residence.

The Marechal de Boufflers remain'd in the Countries
to consume the Forrage. That part of Luxembourg's
Army that was to Quarter between the Scheld, the
Sambre, and the Meuse, was sent to Garrison, but the
rest that was to Winter from the Scheld to the Sea,
came near Courtray to Fortifie that Town, which
they have a mind to put in a Condition to hold a
formal Siege. They made another Detachment to-
wards Dismayde, to Fortifie that Place for a Winter
Quarter, and are since separated in their several Quar-
ters all along as near our Frontier as possibly they
can, in order not to be idle this Winter if the Weather
proves kind and favourable; and they will be so
much the more pressing and urgent to undertake
something, that they know the Allies are all resolv-
ed to make new Levies this Winter, to be in a
better Condition the next Campagne to resist the
French Greatness, than they have yet been during
this War. Both the Marechals of Luxembourg and
Villeroy are gone to the French Court, to concert
Matters for some undertaking, and the Marechal de
Boufflers remains to Command in Flanders. And
now that Bouffler's Detachment of 12 Battalions
from the Rhine is Quarter'd in the Pays de Luxem-
bourg, that besides they have now in Flanders the
Troops that Guarded the Coasts of Normandy and
Britanny, tis not doubted but that they will be able
to do us some considerable Damage this Winter,
unless the Allies are very quick both in the recruit-
ing and augmenting the Forces they have here. Tis
wholly

wholly their Interest; and by what hath hitherto appeared in this War, 'tis reasonable to think that it would not be done in vain, if 'tis the advantage that the French have hitherto had in this War, has not proceeded so much from their Bravery as from their Numbers; for in all the Rencontres which the Allies have had with them this War, it has plainly appear'd, that they do owe their Succes meerly to the prodigious greatness of their Armies. Therefore, if it be true that all the Allies put together have more Men and Money than the French King. I am of opinion they must attribute the ill-Succes of this War to nothing else but their unseasonable Parcimony, which has rather serv'd to augment the French King's Power, than answer'd in the least the design'd ends of the present League. So long as we do all ease our Shoulders of the Burden, 'tis reasonable, nay 'tis necessary the French should have Succes. Their efforts are vigorous, and ours are faint and languishing. We make the War as cheap as possibly we can, and that onely serves to make it last the longer; and the Charges must be the same at long-run, but they are far from being so much to our advantage as when our efforts are great, tho' for the present more burdensome. The Allies had as good fling their Money into the Sea, as think to continue the War with Forces so unequal to those of our Enemy's; for whilst they continue on this Foot, we onely ruine and weaken our selves, to no other purpose than to increase the French Power.

Whatever success the Enemies have had hitherto, yet still the Iron is hot for the Allies to strike, if they will but go to the expence of augmenting their Forces.

Forces, The French has made very great efforts ^{Ottob.} this War, and his Treasures are not inexhaustible. It appears rather by the uncertain value of Coin, which is hardly the same two Months together in France, that he is reduc'd to very great shifts to replenish his Coffers, which were so exhausted the latter part of this Campagne, that Money was very scarce in his Armies and Garisons. The Colonels had only Bills assign'd them for the payment of their Troops, upon which they were to get ready Money as well as they could. In their Garisons the Officers were generally so poor that they gave Notes under their hands for want of Money to pay for their Subsistence. I have heard of one of our Soldiers, that was two Months in their Service, after they had made him a Prisoner, and deserted over to us again, that for the time he was amongst them, he received no more than one French Half-Crown of pay. All this that I say, I have from Gentlemen that have been among them, and whom I ought to believe, else I should take care not to publish this. Besides, there reigns a very great Famine and scarceness of Corn all over France; and in their Conquests their daily Edicts are authentick proofs of it, tho' in the Preface of those Edicts they endeavour'd to throw dust in the Peoples Eyes, but words do not feed hungry Bellies: And we hear daily in this place what misery the People suffer at Lise, and in other parts of the French Conquests. Tis true, this helps the French King to make his Recruits, and to encrease his Forces, since his Subjects must either be Soldiers or starve; but still I dare say, that the French King does not love to see his Kingdom in so universal a Desolation, when those who are Soldiers rather

Odd. than Starve, leave the Plough, and thus only augment the Famine and the publick Calamity. In short, I may safely affirm, that we are all weary of this War, the French King as well as the Allies; and therefore what the Allies have to do is to raise such an Army for the next Campagne, as may put them in a condition to treat of a Peace upon advantageous terms, and not be forced to accept of such an one as will only put the French King (after a little breathing, and that he has replenished his Stores) into a better capacity to enslave Christendom, which Peace is worse than the worst of Wars.

And the Allies have this to encourage their vigorous Prosecution of this War (I speak particularly as to *England* and *Holland*) that they have a King who does yet venture his precious Life for the advantage of the common Cause, more freely than they can venture their Purses. Let the King's greatest Enemies consider but impartially His Majesty's Conduct and Circumstances, and they must be convinc'd, that what the King does, is not out of any Interest of his own, but in an uprightness and sincerity of Conscience, to do good to *Europe* in general, and to us his Subjects in particular. God has not blest His Majesty and us with an Heir, therefore he does not seek the aggrandizing of a Family. What then can be the reason that the King does so freely and so often expose his Sacred Person to the greatest Dangers, but only a publick Christian King-like Spirit of doing good to his Allies and to his People, and to procure a firm and lasting establishment of Christ's true Religion in its ancient and primitive Purity in his Kingdoms, and in the Dominions of his other Protestant Allies?

And

And since we have follow'd His Majesty in this Octob. History from the Field, which he left on the 15th. to Loo, where he arriv'd on the 17th, we ought to see him safe in *England* among his good People, before we finish the account of this Campagne. The King remain'd at Loo to divert himself (after the Fatigues of the Field) in Hunting till the 1st. of Octob. that he arriv'd at the *Hague*, where His Majesty spent some time in Conferences with the States General, and Council of State, who have consented to a new-Levy of 15000 Men, besides the 4000 *Suisses* rais'd last Summer, and to augment proportionably their Maritime Forces. The Plenipotentiaries of the other Allies at the *Hague*, have consented to the same Resolution according to their different proportions. The King was now hastening over to meet his Parliament in *England*, but he was detain'd by Storms and contrary Winds till the 28th. that His Majesty sail'd from *Oranie Polder*, and arriv'd safely the day following about three in the Afternoon at *Harmwich*, and so went on to *London*, to the great joy and satisfaction of his good People, to see His Majesty safe amongst them, after all the great Dangers to which he had expos'd his Person this Campagne.

*The Repartition of the English and Scots Infantry
Quarters for this Winter.*

GHENDT. The three Battalions of English Guards, the Regiment of Schom, and Fuziliers, B.R.U.G.E.S., Scots Guards, Royal Regiment, Raffe, Lichfield, Caledon, Frasers, Officer, Mawdry, and Leden.

MELITENE. Dutch Guards, Churchill, Tredeury, and Esse.

DENDERMONDE. Colloquy and Scally.

All the English Horse Guards, and **GHENDT**, Guards, and the Guards, have their Quarters at

ALTON (William Horne, Comptroller).

BRISTOL. The English Guards, and the Guards.

COLCHESTER. The English Guards, and the Guards.

CARLISLE. The English Guards, and the Guards.

EXETER. The English Guards, and the Guards.

NEWCASTLE. The English Guards, and the Guards.

NOTTINGHAM. The English Guards, and the Guards.

OXFORD. The English Guards, and the Guards.

PATRICK. The English Guards, and the Guards.

STOURBRIDGE. The English Guards, and the Guards.

WORCESTER. The English Guards, and the Guards.

Errors of the Pres.

Line 1, for *Swiming*, r. *Swimming*. p. 44. l. 14, for *and soame*

and *soame*, r. *and came to the Palisado's*. p. 44. l. 30, for *offcave*,

offcave, r. 21, dele from. p. 175. l. 23, for *Village*, r. *Stops*. p. 318,

Stops, r. m.